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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 25,846 HONG KONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1928. PRICE, $3.00 Per Month.

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STEAMER PIRATED.

THE "HSIN WAH."

CHINA MERCHANTS' VESSEL.

EIGHT VICTIMS.

Pirates Disturbed By Chinese Warship.

HOW CAPT. JENSEN ESCAPED.

Once again, China coast pirates have succeeded in capturing a steamer and stripping her both of loot and passengers. The latest victim is the China Merchants' "Hsin Wah," (Chinese flag), which was bound from Shanghai to Hong Kong.

Yesterday, the pirates were twice disturbed at Sam Chau inlet, where they had taken the ship. The first time, a passing steam-launch caused a false alarm but, on the second occasion, a Chinese warship hove in sight and bluejackets were sent in pursuit of the pirates.

At that time, the master, Captain M. R. Jensen, was on shore having been forced to go by the pirates. Fortunately, he escaped; but three of his crew and five passengers are held by the outlaws either for ransom or as hostages.

The "China Mail" is informed by the local agents that no bullion or treasure was carried by the "Hsin Wah."

"NERVY" ATTACKERS."

The China Merchants' Steamship Company's s.s. "Hsin Wah" was the victim of a piracy on the high seas on Saturday whilst on a voyage from Shanghai to Hong Kong, with Canton as the terminal port of call.

The ship's master was Captain M. P. Jensen, a Norwegian, and the other foreign officers were Mr. Alexander McDonald (British) Chief Engineer, and Mr. Edward Licis (nationality unknown), Chief Officer.

The "Hsin Wah" left Shanghai at 3.15 p.m., on April 12 with 860 tons general cargo and 300 deck passengers. All went well until 7 a.m., on the 14th.

Then Captain Jensen was awakened by shouting on the deck, and going out to see what was the matter, he was met at the door of his cabin by two Chinese who pointed automatic pistols at him. The Captain immediately realised that the ship was in the hands of pirates and decided it was imprudent to offer any resistence.

By means of signs, the pirates indicated to Captain Jensen that they wanted him to proceed on to the bridge. He did so, and here saw the Chief Officer, Mr. Licis, with his hands up guarded by two other pirates who were covering him with revolvers.

Wanted Arms.

One of the pirates on the bridge, who was apparently the chief, then made signs to Captain Jensen indicating that they required the ship's arms to be surrendered to them. As there was no option but to comply, Captain Jensen ordered Mr. Licis to hand over the arms, which included six revolvers, six Greener guns and 500 rounds of ammunition.

Then Captain Jensen was told to take the "Hsin Wah" to the Sam Chau inlet, a spot which is out of the track of shipping and little known to shipping men. When Captain Jensen indicated his ignorance of the locality referred to, one of the pirates on the bridge, who aparently had some knowledge of seamanship, pointed it out on the chart.

The ship then steamed in the direction of Sam Chau inlet, which was reached at 7 p.m., on April 15. The ship anchored just inside the inlet, and then Captain Jensen was allowed to proceed to his cabin to sleep.

Steam Launch Scare.

He was awakened at 8.30 a.m., on April 16 when the pirates indicated that they wanted the ship taken further up the inlet, and this was done. After the ship had anchored again, a sampan came out from shore and made fast alongside the "Hsin Wah."

The suddenly a steam launch was sighted at a distance steaming from a westerly direction. The pirates became frightened and rather than be caught, decided to leave the ship. One of the ship's boats was lowered, and into this the pirates forced Captain Jensen, Mr. Licis, three members of the "Hsin Wah's" crew and five deck passengers. The pirates, who numbered about 15 men, got into the sampan, and then the two craft made for shore.

Pirates Return.

After a while, when it was seen that the steam launch took no notice of the presence of the "Hsin Wah" in the inlet and passed on, the pirates decided to return to the ship.

They took the Chief Officer, Mr. Licis, with them, leaving Captain Jensen and the other captives ashore. The pirate sampan again made fast alongside the "Hsin Wah" and the pirates began to load it with stolen cargo and other booty looted from the deck passengers.

The sampan made several trips ashore with loot without an interruption, and this was quickly carried inland by thep irates ashore.

About two hours, later, whilst the sampan was alongside the "Hsin Wah" to load more loot, a Chinese gunboat was seen steaming in the direction of the inlet from the west. The pirates immediately climbed back into their sampan and rowed ashore.

Another Exodus.

The pirates on shore also got into a panic and made for their lair, taking with them the three members of the "Hsin Wah's" crew and the five deck passengers whom they had taken ashore immediately after the ship entered the inlet.

In the excitement, Captain Jensen managed to slip away from the pirates, and jumping into the "Hsin Wah's" boat which had been left on the beach by the pirates, he rowed back to his ship. Neither the pirates ashore nor those on the sampan making for shore made any attempt to prevent Captain Jensen's escape.

Signal to Gunboat.

As soon as Captain Jensen boarded the "Hsin Wah" he signalled to the Chinese gunboat informing it that the "Hsin Wah" had been pirated. The gunboat came up to the entrance of the inlet, and then as the result of her signals, the "Hsin Wah" sent two of her ship's boats to the gunboat, and they were loaded with armed Chinese sailors who were landed on the beach from which the pirates were last seen from the bridge of the "Hsin Wah" hurrying inland.

The Chinese sailors chased the pirates, but returned two hours later empty handed. The pirates had the advantage of knowledge of the locality and had employed this to successfully give the pursuing sailors the "slip."

After the Chinese sailors had returned to their ship, it was decided that there was nothing else to do but to leave the inlet. The "Hsin Wah" was escorted by the Chinese gunboat as far as Tuniang Island, after which she mad the rest of trip to Hong Kong alone, arriving outside the harbour at 9 o'clock last night.

Wireless Communication.

Captain Jensen got into wireless communication with the Water Police and police officers went out to the "Hsin Wah" in a police launch.

The value of the cargo and passengers' property stolen by the pirates has not yet been ascertained.

At the time of the piracy, the "Hsin Wah" was on her third trip to Hong Kong from Shanghai, with Canton as the terminal port of call. Prior to the 1925 strike, China Merchants' ships used to make Hong Kong a regular port of call on the way to Canton from Shanghai, but since the strike they have left Hong Kong out of their run and made for Canton direct.

Only recently was Hong Kong again included as a port of call for China Merchants' ships, and since that decision was made, ships of the Company have made only four calls at Hong Kong, the "Hsin Wah's" present call being the fourth.

The "Hsin Wah" had been in Hong Kong twice previously this year. She made the first and second China Merchants' calls at Hong Kong, and the "Taishun" made the third prior to this ill-fated fourth trip which is the "Hsin Wah's" third run to Hong Kong.

RUBBER.

DUTCH & BRITISH GROWERS CONFER.

MR. GORE'S SPEECH.

London, Yesterday.

Seven British and seven Dutch rubber producers met at an informal private conference in London to-day.—Reuter.

The Conversations.

The secretary of the Rubber Growers' Association, at whose offices the conference is being held, states that the conversations are proceeding amicably.

Mr. Ormsby Gore's Speech.

Singapore, Yesterday.

Mr. Ormsby Gore (Dominions' Under-Secretary) interviewed at Kuala Lumpur, repudiated portions of the published version of his Ipoh speech.

He said he stated on that occasion that he was quite unaware of the considerations leading to the announcement of the British Cabinet's decision, as the evidence was confidential and outside his knowledge.

He had not said that the increase of the pivotal price had wrecked the scheme: he merely quoted the alteration of the pivotal price as an example of Government intervention in the business question, adding that when the Government intervened and things went wrong, the Government was invariably blamed.

He denied that he was going to Java to investigate the rubber position. He was going to see the remarkable scientific work in connection with fundamental research in tropical crops.

He had no authority and no intention of discussing the economic or business aspects of the rubber industry whether in Malaya, Java or Ceylon.

There was no reason to suppose that the Government's decision was other than final.—Reuter.

Probable Arrangement.

London, Yesterday.

They discussed the situation created by the removal of the restriction on the export of rubber from Malaya and Ceylon. It is believed on the rubber market that some kind of arrangement may be reached by which British and Dutch producers will co-operate for the benefit of the industry.—British Wireless Service.

ACCIDENTS.

STREET DANGERS TO-DAY.

IN BRITAIN ALONE.

London, To-day.

The official return of street accidents in Great Britain in 1927 show that 5,329 persons were killed and 148,000 injured.

SEA LORDS MEET.

Review "Royal Oak" Decisions.

"FIRST LORD" PRESENT.

Full Statement To House Of Commons To-day.

London, To-day.

The Board of Admiralty met at the Admiralty to-day to consider the "Royal Oak" case.

It is understood that in addition to the official reports of the Courts' Martial held at Gibraltar, the Board had before them the considered opinion of the Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Mr. Pitman, who has been examining the reports.

Among those present at to-day's meeting were Mr. W. C.

The "First Lord."

Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the four sea lords, Rear-Admiral Fisher, Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, and Sir Oswyn Murray, Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty.

It is expected that Mr. Bridgeman will make a full statement in the House of Commons to-morrow.

The Board of Admiralty have power to alter or quash the sentences passed on Captain Dewar and Commander Daniel, who were severely reprimanded and ordered to be dismissed their ships.

The Board meets only on occasions of extreme importance.—British Naval Wireless.

"SOME RAIN."

East winds, moderate, cloudy generally, some rain, is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

A weak anticyclone is central over north Japan and extends south westward to the lower Yangtsze Valley. Depressions are situated over Indo-China and to the east of the Bonins.

BULGARIA'S 'QUAKE.

BANK ACCOUNTANT'S AWFUL EXPERIENCE.

26 HOURS UNDER DEBRIS.

Sofia, To-day.

During the work of clearing the earthquake ruins from the five-storey building of the People's Bank, M. Chirpan, the chief accountant, was discovered alive under a mass of masonry which had protected him. He had spent 26 hours under the debris. He is now in hospital.—Reuter's American Service.

FATAL FALL.

PORTUGUESE GIRL SUCCUMBS.

KOWLOON TRAGEDY.

Miss T. M. dos Remedios, a young Portuguese lady living at No. 37, Granville-road, Kowloon, died as the result of a serious accident on Chatham-road at 7.30 o'clock last night.

The young lady fell and struck her head violently as the result of jumping from motor bus No. 268 whilst it was in motion.

She was rendered unconscious, and was removed to the Kowloon Magistracy suffering from a fractured skull.

From the time of admission all hope was given up of saving the [illegible] hospital at 2.50 this morning without regaining consciousness.

MARSHAL LI.

Arrives In Colony This Morning.

SUCCESSFUL VISIT.

Leaves "Sarpedon" For Govt. House: Canton Journey To-day.

That he had taken the opportunity to remove suspicion based on a series of rumours, was a statement made by Marshal Li Chai-sum, head of the Canton Government, when he arrived from Shanghai this morning, on his return from Nanking.

Elaborate arrangements were made for the arrival of the Blue Funnel steamer "Sarpedon."

Shortly after 7 a.m., the steamer came through Lyeemun Pass, after which two Police launches, Nos. 5 and 6, steamed on each side of her.

There were some 30 officers from the Criminal Investigation Department in addition to the Water Police.

Marshal Li's Colleagues.

Before eight o'clock, the "Sarpedon" had tied up to buoy A3 in mid-stream. In the steam-launch "Victoria," the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D. (of the Legislative Council) and Captain A. J. L. Whyte, aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor, put off to receive Marshal Li, whose visit is informal.

After the Police had gone aboard and taken up positions, Marshal Li's colleagues met him. These had gone out on steam-launches and motor-boats to Lyeemun and accompanied the "Sarpedon" into port.

Invitation From Government.

With Marshal Li were General Chen Min-chu and Mrs. Chen Min-chu, also a lady accompanying the latter, General Tang Ka-yin (Chief of Staff to Marshal Li), Mr. Leung Sau-mi (of the Canton Council), Mr. Lai Man-yam (private secretary) and staff.

Those who met Marshal Li included Mr. Fung Chuk-man Finance Commissioner), Mr. Chu Chao-hsin (Foreign Commissioner), General Chau Wai-cheung (Aeronautical Director), General Chan Hing-wan (Principal A.D.C.), General Pun Man-chi (Bocca Tigris Forts) and Mr. Chau Tin-pong (president of the Canton Chinese General Chamber of Commerce).

Captain Whyte extended an invitation, on behalf of Sir Cecil Clementi, to Marshal Li and his staff to visit Government House.

All Satisfied.

In a very brief statement to the Press, Marshal Li announced that all sources had been satisfied as the result of his visit to Nanking and that the Nanking Nationalists and Wu-Han Nationalists had agreed to work jointly and take part in the Northern Expedition.

Marshal Li was conveyed ashore on the "Victoria" and landed at Queen's Pier, whence two motor-cars took him and his staff to Government House.

Marshal Li said that he was definitely leaving for Canton to-day, but the hour had not been fixed. However, it is likely that he will leave at 3 p.m. from Queen's Pier to board the gunboat "Haifa," which has come down from Canton.

LORD TREMATON.

BODY TO BE BROUGHT TO ENGLAND.

S. AFRICA'S SYMPATHY.

London, Yesterday.

The British destroyer "Tempest" will convey the remains of Lord Trematon from Calais to Dover on Wednesday, and the coffin will be taken on to Windsor, where the funeral will take place on Friday in Saint George's Chapel.

The service will be of a private character, attended by H.M. the King and Queen, members of the Royal family and intimate friends.

Afterwards the coffin will be deposited in the Royal Mortuary Chapel.

In the South African Parliament this afternoon, the Premier (General Hertzog) moved the adjournment as a token of sympathy with Lord Athlone, the Governor-General and Lady Athlone, the parents of Lord Trematon.—British Naval Wireless.

MACAO OPIUM.

Civil Servant Loses Claim.

NO EXPRESS MALICE.

Letter Defamatory But Publication Privileged.

Judgment for Mr. Lee Hysan with costs was given in the Supreme Court this morning in the case in which Mr. Pedro Jose Lobo, a Civil Servant of Macao, claimed damages in respect of an alleged libel, also an injunction to restrain defendant from further such publications.

The allegation was made in respect of a translation of a letter attached to a Petition from defendant to the Governor of Macao in which it was suggested that big sums had been paid by the Yau Seng Company to gain control of the Macao Opium Monopoly whereas the Government had announced that they were running it themselves.

No Stay Granted.

His Lordship (Sir H. C. Gollan) held that the letter in question was defamatory but that its publication was made on privileged occasions. He declined to grant a stay of execution asked for on plaintiff's behalf.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster K.C. was for plaintiff (together with Mr. H. G. Sheldon) and Mr. Eldon Potter K.C. (together with Mr. F. C. Jenkin) was for defendant.

The Judgment.

The full judgment is as follow:—

The Plaintiff is an officer of the Government of Macao, residing in Macao, and is suing the Defendant for libel.

For some years prior to the end of June, 1927, the Defendant, who is a merchant residing in this Colony, had been largely interested in the Yue Sing Company which had held from the Government of Macao, the concession of the Opium Monopoly in that Colony; and under a Power of Attorney he had controlled and managed the business of the Company in connection with the monopoly.

In the "Boletin Official" of March 26, 1927, it was announced that, in accordance with the obligations of the Portuguese Government under the agreement come to at the Opium Conference held in Geneva between November 2, 1924, and February 19, 1925, and ratified on March 2, 1926, the system under which the importation, preparation, sale and distribution of opium had hitherto been conducted i.e. under contract with a person or firm for a monopoly in these respects, would come to an end; and that as from July 1, 1927, on which date the contract with the Yue Sing Firm would terminate, a Government Monopoly would be established under the superintendence of the Inspector of Consumption Taxes.

Acting on instructions, the Inspector of Consumption Taxes prepared a scheme for the establishment of an Opium Administration which was published in the "Boletin Official" of May 28, 1927; and eventually the Plaintiff was appointed Opium Administrator.

The intention of the Government of Macao to fulfil the obligations undertaken by the Portuguese Government at Geneva was made clear in these and other publications of the "Boletin Official"; but the Defendant stated that about the middle of June, 1927, a rumour came to his ears that the opium business in Macao had been given to Lu Kin Butt who had been the manager for the Yue Sing Company in Macao. Later Defendant says that he heard that a Company called the Yau Seng Company had been formed and had opened an office in Hong Kong; and was inviting subscriptions in Hong Kong, Macao and Canton on the representation that the company had obtained the contract for the Opium Monopoly from the Macao Government.

A Mistake.

Still later, Defendant was told that the Yau Seng Company had an office in the building in which the new Opium Administration was being carried on in Macao; and that this company had opened an account with the branch of the Mercantile Bank of India in Hong Kong. Apparently the last piece of information reached him as a result of a mistake. A messenger from the bank brought a cheque [illegible]

(Continued on Page 7.)

THE "BREMEN."

Still On Greenly Island.

FITZMAURICE LEAVES.

Germans Hope To Repair Machine And Continue Flight.

Clarke City (Quebec), Yesterday.

The story of how the crew of the "Bremen" sighted land, when petrol was nearly exhausted and they had almost given up hope, was revealed in a brief message from the land wire station nearest to Greenly Island.

The fliers were held up by fog and a change of temperature, and had very little fuel left when land was sighted at 5.30 on Friday afternoon. The fliers believed it was Newfoundland.

They saw a small lake and decided to descend although the "Bremen" was not equipped for landing on ice. Despite the pilot's care, the machine crashed through the ice and the tail was damaged.

To The Rescue.

Quebec, Yesterday.

A Canadian 'plane, with two ex-military pilots aboard, landed on Greenly Island yesterday evening, establishing contact between the "Bremen" and the outside world. A second machine will probably land on the island to-day.

Messages from the island are delayed owing to telegraph difficulties. The plans of the Atlantic fliers are uncertain. A brief bulletin states that they expect to make satisfactory repairs and may leave shortly under their own power.

"Difficulty After Difficulty."

Before sighting land the "Bremen" encountered difficulty after difficulty. Unfavourable atmospheric conditions compelled them to fly low, after which thick fog came up and the 'plane entered "darkness." None of the aviators were hurt in landing.

Conditions were favourable at the start of the flight from Baldonnel, but after 30 hours, when the fliers were confident of success, conditions changed.

The compass began to fail, and fog was replaced by snow and hail. The inhabitants of Greenly Island have given the fliers every hospitality.

Icebreaker Driven Ashore.

The ice-breaker "Montcalm," which was hurrying to Greenly Island, was driven ashore in a snowstorm.

A third aeroplane is now flying to reach the fliers from New York.

Frantic Rescue Attempts.

Ottawa, April 15.

Frantic efforts are being made in New York and Canada to restore the Atlantic fliers to civilisation, but many hours will probably elapse before the full story of the flight becomes known.

Two aeroplanes which took off yesterday from Murray Bay, Quebec, were forced down owing to the atrocious weather experienced 300 miles from their destination.

Baffled Newspapermen.

It seems that for the first time American journalistic enterprise is baffled.

Newspapermen are eager to risk the 1,500-mile flight to Greenly Island in planes which their proprietors are ready to charter, but the pilots are less impetuous. They realise that the flying will be as hazardous as flying the Atlantic.

Trying To Repair The "Bremen."

Clarke City, To-day.

Comdr. Fitzmaurice left Greenly Island on the Canadian aeroplane, von Huenefeld and Koehl remaining to endeavour to repair the "Bremen" and complete the flight to New York.

Comdr. Fitzmaurice.

Quebec, To-day.

Comdr. Fitzmaurice has arrived at Natashquan, 200 miles from Greenly Island.—Reuter's American Service.

OBITUARY.

NOTABLE AMERICAN HOTEL OWNER.

New York, To-day.

The death is announced of Mr. Ellsworth Wilton Statler, hotel owner and founder of Statlers' [illegible] Service.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
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KUALA LUMPUR	YOKOHAMA

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hong Kong, 3rd April, 1928.

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O. STEENSTRA,
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Hong Kong, 30th July, 1927.

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CH. LEM,
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Hong Kong, 26th February, 1927.

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Los Angeles.	Tsingtau.
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Manila.	(Temporarily closed).
Nagasaki.	
Nagoya.	

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H. MORI,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 12th March, 1928.

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A ROLLIN,
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Hong Kong, 1st January, 1928.

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CANTON	PENANG
CAWNPORE	PESHAWAR
CEBU	RANGOON
COLOMBO	SAIGON
DELHI	SEMARANG
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HANKOW	SINGAPORE
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KUALA KANGSAR	TSINGTAO
Perak (F.M.S.)	YOKOHAMA
KUALA LUMPUR	ZAMBOANGA (Philippine Islands)

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 3rd April, 1928.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO).

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Central Bank in Formosa.
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J. IHARA,
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Hong Kong, 22nd September, 1927.

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Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 26th September, 1927.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

STRAITS RUBBER.

MR. ORMSBY-GORE TO MAKE STATEMENT.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW.

In the course of an interview granted to the representative of the "Straits Times" who is accompanying him on his tour through Malaya, the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced his intention of making a statement on the problems confronting the rubber industry. The statement will probably be made at Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore expressed the opinion that in the coming economic struggle the British producers would find their longer experience a great asset, but the scientific progress made by the Dutch was an important factor in the problem. He did not take a gloomy view of the situation but thought that rubber would be put to widely extended uses if the price remained sufficiently low so that in the long run the survivors of the struggle would be the people with the lowest overhead charges coupled with the greatest yield per acre.

Speaking of the recent announcement of the removal of restriction on November 1, Mr. Ormsby-Gore mentioned the difficulty in which the Home Government was placed by Ceylon's unwillingness to participate in any extension of the scheme.

He explained at length the objects of the present tour and referred to the benefits to be obtained from an interchange of views between representatives of the Colonial Office and residents, official and non-official, in the Crown Colonies.

He was greatly interested in scientific work in Malaya because he thought it was most undesirable that any country should become too dependent on one crop. He strongly advocated the development of the oil palm industry in the future of which he had a great belief.

Taiping, April 7.

In a break in a busy day in this beautifully situated little town, the administrative capital of the premier State in the Federation, the Right. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, discussed the objects of his visit to Malaya and Ceylon and the relationship between the Colonial Office and the Crown Colonies and gave some impressions of his first two days in the Malay States.

Malaya is going to like Mr. Ormsby-Gore. Still young and keen but with eighteen years' experience of Parliament behind him, a first hand knowledge of the tropics and one of the outstanding successes in the present Conservative administration, no more fitting representative could have been found to make the first official visit to Malaya on behalf of the Colonial office and to bring that much-abused and misunderstood institution into direct personal contact with the public of this country.

There has been some scepticism as to the value of such a brief and crowded tour of Malaya and Ceylon as Mr. Ormsby-Gore is making. At the end of the interview he left no doubt as to what he does and does not want to do during his visit. He does not propose to become involved in local controversies, which are properly the business of the local governments and which would only encumber a programme already overloaded; he does not want so much to express opinions as to hear them. He hopes that one result of his visit will be a clearer public realisation of the functions of the Colonial Office. The tendency is for the Colonial Office to decrease, rather than increase, its control over the colonies, he explained, and its main function today is to work for a better co-operation between colonial governments.

The Rubber Situation.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore has charge of technical and educational affairs at the Colonial Office and he has altered his programme in order that he may spend more time with the scientific departments and the manager of the F.M.S. Railways at Kuala Lumpur.

He also stated that he proposed to make a statement on the rubber situation on some suitable occasion, probably at Kuala Lumpur, "although," he added, "I should much prefer to delay any statement until after I have visited the Dutch East Indies."

Referring to the anxiety created in some quarters by the restriction announcement Mr. Ormsby-Gore said, "My own view is that in the economic struggle which is bound to come between the British producers in Ceylon and Malaya and the producers in other parts of the world, the British producers have certain very definite assets in the way of longer experience, particularly in the management of labour and cultivation generally. But, on the other hand, it is quite clear that the Dutch are ahead of us in some of the scientific aspects of the subject, particularly on the genetic side, and in the long run the people who will survive in the economic struggle are the people with the lowest overhead charges coupled with the greatest yield per acre."

No Excuse For Gloom.

He did not take at all a gloomy view of the future of the industry, but thought that with lower prices for rubber the use of reclaimed would become uneconomic, and widely extended uses of rubber, other than those relied upon at present, would come about if the price remained reasonably low. He mentioned that when he passed through Colombo he was informed that both the officials and the non-officials in Ceylon had unanimously urged the Home Government to remove restriction immediately, without even the extension to November 1, and one of the difficulties in retaining restriction had been the unwillingness of Ceylon to continue to participate in the scheme.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that he was greatly interested in the scientific work in Malaya, because it was most undesirable that any country should become too dependent on one crop and it was important to develop, as far as possible, a diversity of agricultural effort in tropical areas. Personally he was a great believer in the future of the oil palm industry; there was plenty of room in the world for widely extended production of all the vegetable oils and probably the most important of these was the oil palm.

Speaking of the value of visits such as the one he was now making, both to the Colonial Office and to the Colonies, Mr. Ormsby-Gore explained the way in which they originated.

Colonial Office Policy.

"Ever since Mr. Churchill went to the Colonial Office as Under-Secretary in 1906 and made the first official tour," he said, "the policy of the Colonial Office has been that representatives of the Office, both permanent civil servants and Ministers, should get into close personal contact with the administrations and problems of the various dependencies. Personally, I have been singularly fortunate in that this is the fourth tour of the kind that I have undertaken, and when I landed at Penang I was arriving in the twenty-third British Crown Colony I have visited.

Discussing the criticism that so short a tour of Malaya must necessarily be unsatisfactory, Mr. Ormsby-Gore let fall a comment which should be taken to heart by the various individuals and associations throughout the country who may be planning to unload their grievances upon him.

"My experience of these visits," he said, "is that it is a great mistake for representatives of the Colonial Office to get involved in any local controversies, or in anything that falls within the purview of the local Government, the historic tradition of the Colonial Office being to delegate responsibility to the people who are doing the actual work on the spot.

"The important thing is to get a bird's eye view. We want to be able to compare what is being done give to any colonial Government the colonies, since the chief value of the Colonial Office nowadays is to give to any colonial Government the experience and information gathered by other Governments. This is particularly important in matters like medical, veterinary, educational and scientific works, and it even extends to such things as railway management and policy. The Colonial Office is no larger mainly concerned with controlling legislation. It is more concerned with prompting active co-operation between the various colonial governments in securing the best results for their expenditure and energy.

Common Problems.

"The charge that Crown Colonies are governed too much from the Colonial Office is untrue. Indeed, the whole tendency is in the opposite direction. The institution last year of the first Colonial Office conference, which was a conference of representatives from all parts of the British Empire which have not yet reached Dominion states, marked the arrival of a new outlook upon the British colonial empire. That empire is now regarded as a unit that is not merely comparable with the great Dominions but is a vast estate which has got to be regarded as the common interest of the whole Empire.

"There are so many common problems which can only be solved by working together and not by correspondence to and from Downing Street, and I shall be happy if my visit to Malaya gives the public in this country a clearer idea of the function of the Colonial Office and the way in which it regards those functions. I also hope to hear all shades of opinion, official and unofficial. I have not come here to express the opinions of the Colonial Office, but to gather as much information and as many opinions as possible, so that in future when the Colonial Office has to take decisions or advise the Cabinet as to what decisions should be taken, we can more completely interpret, not only the official communications of colonial governments, but also the atmosphere and life of the colonies concerned."

Enterprise in Malaya.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore is no stranger to the tropics. He visited the West Indies and British Guiana in 122, Central and East Africa in 1924, and West Africa in 1926. He told the interviewer that although the tropics were very much alike all over the world and his first impression was that he was coming to something he had seen before, he soon discovered points of difference during his two days in Kedah and southern Perak.

"One thing that has struck me is that there seems to be much more enterprise and initative shown here, in contrast to some other countries," he remarked, "but this is undoubtedly due in part to the fact that you are dealing with civilised races, and that Malaya is on one of the main trade routes of the world. One of my first impressions, of course, has been the all-pervading Chinese shopkeeper and artisan, and the prosperity of the country is obviously reflected in the higher standard of living enjoyed by almost all classes of the community, as compared with many other tropical countries.

"I was pleased that my first night in Malaya should have been spent in an Unfederated State," Mr. Ormsby-Gore added. "Kedah has only come within the orbit of British influence during the last twenty years or so, and it was interesting to see how much has been accomplished in that time. Another thing that strikes the visitor in the Malay States is the happy relations that exist between all races, Europeans, Malays, Chinese and Indians. There seems to be no racial complication but, on the contrary, an extraordinary degree of community sense among all races. I was particularly struck by this when I distributed the prizes at the Alor Star English school. The public interest in education and the desire of the present generation that their sons and daughters shall have a better chance than they had themselves, is also very marked."—"Straits Times."

RAW SILK.

PRICES RISE AND THEN DROP AGAIN.

EFFECT OF NEW CROP.

Canton, Yesterday.

Stocks of raw silk carried over from last year totalled some 10,000 bales. Since the beginning of this year between 7,000 to 8,000 bales have been exported, leaving some 3,000 bales in hand.

Prices have consequently gone up, rising from $900 per picul to over $1,100 per picul.

Lately enquiries slackened off somewhat, this being reflected in the prices which are now in the neighbourhood of $1,020 per picul. The close approach of the new crop doubtless is having some effect on the position.—"Canton Gazette."

HONG KONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

			April 14, 1928.	June, 1918.	June, 1914.
				Cts.	Cts.
Beef Sirloin	牛尾脊	lb.	28	24	12
„ Prime Cut		„	28	23	12
„ Corned	咸牛肉	„	—	23	12
„ Roast	燒肉	„	28	24	22
„ Breast	牛腩肉	„	24	20	18
„ Soup	湯牛	„	26	20	18
„ Steak	牛扒	„	28	24	22
„ Steak Sirloin	牛	„	40	30	35
„ Sausages	牛腸	„	40	26	20
Bullock's Brains	牛腦	per set	15	10	12
„ Tongue, fresh	牛脷	each	65	50	60
„ Tongue, corned	咸牛脷	„	—	60	—
„ Head	牛頭	„	$1.20	—	$1.20
„ Heart	牛心	lb.	24	18	14
„ Hump, Suit	牛	„	34	20	18
„ Feet	牛腳	each	8	10	12
„ Kidneys	牛腰	„	15	16	12
„ Tail	牛尾	„	28	20	22
„ Liver	牛肝	lb.	24	18	14
„ Tripe	牛肚	„	7	6	7
Calves' Head & Feet	牛仔頭腳	set	$1.20	$1.00	$1.00
Mutton Chop	羊排	lb.	48	26	—
„ Leg	羊脾	„	48	26	—
„ Shoulder	羊手	„	46	24	—
„ Saddle	肉	„	46	—	—
Pig's Chitlings	豬腸	„	35	—	27
„ Brains	豬腦	Per set	3	—	12
„ Feet	豬什頭	lb.	16	15	—
„ Fry	豬什	„	23	15	18
„ Head	豬頭	„	14	20	—
„ Heart	豬心	each	15	10	10
„ Kidneys	豬腰	„	15	10	3
„ Liver	豬肝	lb.	45	30	24
Pork Chop	豬排骨	„	24	25	23
„ Leg	豬脾	„	34	—	—
„ Loin	豬梭	„	36	60	70
„ Fat or Lard	豬油	„	24	21	—
Sheep's Head & Feet	羊腳	per set	85	60	70
„ Heart	羊心	each	12	8	7
„ Kidneys	羊腰	„	15	12	10
„ Liver	羊肝	„	46	26	25
Sucking Pigs, to order	乳豬	lb.	20	25	22
Suet, Beef	牛羊油	„	30	20	18
„ Mutton	羊仔油	„	46	26	26
Veal	牛仔肉	„	36	20	19
„ Sausages	牛仔腸	„	36	20	20
„ „ No. 1		„	30	—	—

Fish.

Barbel	鯪魚	lb.	54	19	24
Bream	鯇魚	„	35	20	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish.	塘魚 / 省城淡水鮮	„	28	13	16
Carp	鯉魚	„	32	16	27
Catfish	鯰魚	„	26	12	9
Codfish	鱈魚	„	36	20	25
Crabs	蟹	„	40	28	26
Cuttle Fish	墨魚	„	25	16	2
Dab		„	48	28	16
Dace	黃鰭尾	„	46	20	—
Dog Fish	鰮肚	„	16	10	8
Eels, Conger	海鰻	„	32	16	—
„ Fresh Water	淡水鰻	„	30	10	18
„ Yellow	黃鰻	„	25	26	30
Frogs	田石白鞋	„	30	32	25
Garoupa		„	30	40	30
Gudgeon		„	30	22	18
Herrings	白鯖	„	26	18	23
Halibut	將軍	„	32	18	15
Labrus	黃鳥	„	32	22	18
Loach	鰍	„	46	22	24
Lobsters	龍蝦	„	49	32	21
Mackerel	鯖魚	„	30	20	26
Monk Fish		„	35	13	2
Mullet	烏鯔	„	30	13	2
Oysters	鮮蠔公	„	32	16	22
Parrot Fish	鸚哥魚	„	28	14	9
Perch		„	28	20	15
Pike	花斑	„	35	16	9
Plaice		„	44	26	29
Pomfret, Black	黑鯧	„	45	36	30
Pomfret, White	白鯧	„	52	36	45
Prawns	明蝦	„	70	10	14
Ray	鞋狗	„	15	10	14
Rock Fish	石班	„	35	13	18
Roach		„	32	22	16
Salmon		„	70	36	30
Shark	沙魚	„	12	8	10
Skate	鱝魚	„	14	10	10
Shrimps	蝦公	„	45	32	30
Snapper	紅魚	„	50	26	35
Soles	沙魚	„	42	28	28
Tench		„	35	22	18
Turbot	左口魚	„	32	18	12
Turtles, small		„	128	40	—

Poultry.

			April 14, 1928.	June, 1918.	June, 1914.
				Cts.	Cts.
Chicken	雞	lb.	56	30	31
Capons, Small	線雞	„	52	28	30
Capons, Large	肥線雞	„	55	28	30
Duck	鴨	„	50	22	21
Doves	班鳩	each	—	22	21
Eggs, Hen (cooking)	雞蛋	per doz.	32	18	—
Eggs, Hen (fresh)	新鮮雞蛋	„	38	25	20
Fowls, Canton	本地雞	lb.	60	36	24
Fowls, Hainan	海南雞	„	48	36	24
Geese	鵝	„	45	24	24
Pigeons, Canton	白鴿	each	40	30	—
„ Hoihow	海口鴿	„	34	28	—
Turkeys, Cock	火雞公	lb.	75	—	—
Turkeys, Hen	火雞婆	„	60	51	45
Snipe	沙鷓鴣	each	—	—	—
Pheasant	山雞	pair	—	—	—
Quail	鶉	each	32	—	2
Partridges	鷓鴣	„	85	—	—

Fruits.

Almonds	杏仁	lb.	73	35	—
Apples (California)	金山蘋菓	„	22	24	—
Bananas (bride's)	燕山香蕉	„	6	4	—
Carambola	楊桃	„	—	12	—
Cocoanuts	椰子	each	13	10	10
Lemons, China	檸檬	lb.	12	7	—
Lemons (America)	金山檸檬	each	8	8	—
Lichees, Dried	荔枝干	lb.	48	25	30
Oranges (Canton)	新會甜橙	„	16	—	—
Oranges	橙	„	25	—	15
Pears (Canton)	炒梨	„	18	—	—
Peanuts	花生	„	13	10	12
Persimmons, Large	紅柿	„	—	12	—
Plantain	大蕉	„	5	3	—
Pumelo, Siam	暹羅柚	each	15	12	6
Walnuts	金山核桃子	lb.	18	—	16
Grapes	葡萄	„	—	—	—

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes	朝鮮竹芋	each	12	—	8
Beans, Sprout	芽菜	lb.	5	—	7
„ Long	豆角	„	8	8	—
Beet Root	紅菜頭	lb.	10	—	—
Bitter Squash	苦瓜	„	5	5	9
Brinjals, Green	白瓜	„	7	5	9
„ Red	紅瓜	„	7	5	3
Cabbage, Chinese	大菜	„	6	—	—
„ (Shanghai)	上海菜	„	5	12	—
Cane Shoots, bunch	藤筍	„	5	—	—
Cauliflower (Large)	大椰菜花	each	—	—	—
„ (Medium)	中椰菜花	„	—	—	—
„ (Small)	細椰菜花	„	—	6	6
Carrots	金塘菜	lb.	6	6	6
Celery, Chinese	奧芹菜	„	6	10	6
Chillies, Dried	辣椒干	„	28	25	5
„ Red	紅辣椒	„	42	10	16
„ Green	青辣椒	„	12	8	12
Curry Stuff, English	烹飪材料	„	10	8	—
Cucumbers	青瓜	„	18	2	—
Garlic	蒜頭	„	10	6	6
Ginger, Young	薑	„	5	7	—
„ Old	老薑	„	6	—	—
Horseradish, Shanghai		„	30	8	4
Indian Corn	粟米	„	8	45	—
Lettuce	生菜	„	5	1	—
Water Chestnuts	馬蹄	„	8	—	8
„ Mandarin	桂林馬蹄	„	13	—	8
Mushrooms, Fresh	鮮草菇	„	—	—	3
Okroes		„	—	1	10
Onions, Bombay	洋葱頭	„	9	8	3
„ Green	生葱	„	5	4	6
„ Shanghai	上海葱頭	„	8	6	—
Parsley	芹菜	„	20	60	8
Potato, Sweet	番薯仔	„	5	3	—
„ Japanese	日本薯仔	„	4	3	—
„ American	金山薯仔	„	5	3	—
Pumpkin	冬瓜	„	4	4	4
Radish	紅蘿蔔	„	5	—	—
Rhubarb (Fresh)	大菜	„	15	—	10
Shallots	干葱	„	8	8	—
Spinach	菠薐菜	„	7	4	—
Tomatoes	番茄	„	9	7	—
Taros	芋	„	4	6	—
Turnips, Punti (Long)	蘿蔔菜	„	6	4	—
Vegetable Marrow	節瓜	„	5	4	—
Water Cress	西	„	5	15	—
Water Lily Root	蓮	„	5	6	—

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851 Bags Saigon Rice
(more or less damaged).
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
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Hong Kong, April 17, 1928.

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Teak and Iron Bedsteads, with Mattresses, Dressing Tables with Bevelled Mirrors, Chests of Drawers, Chamber Stands, Side Tables, Toilet Sets, Commodes, etc., etc.
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And
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One White Frost Refrigerator.
Two Gramophones.
Two Enamelled Baths.
One Wardrobe Trunk.
Also
A Quantity of Cut Glass and Lacquer Ware.
Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Wednesday, the 18th April, 1928.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, April 14, 1928.

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER — STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL for GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:
MISS RUTH CULLEY
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LADIES!
WHY SHOULD YOU BE EMBARRASSED BY
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Pimples and all skin diseases are easily cured by Poo On Chinese Herb treatment.
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THE OLD ORIGINAL
CHEFOO STAMPS
UNUSED GENUINE SPECIMENS
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CHINESE P.O.

REPORT ON WORK OF 1926.

DIFFICULTY AND DELAY.

In the report, just published, of the Chinese Post Office for 1926, it is stated:—

Publication of this report—covering the period January 1 to December 31, 1926—has been unavoidably delayed. It must therefore be borne in mind, when reading of the advancement made in almost every branch of postal operations despite the many obstacles imposed by adverse circumstances, that the year 1927 will in all probability present a different picture when postally reviewed in the report for the sixteenth Year of the Republic. The Chinese Post Office is now passing through a more difficult period than has been experienced at any time since its inception in the early Seventies; it is hoped, however, that the present policy of economy and retrenchment, coupled with the loyal support of the senior Chinese staff, who have remained faithful to the best traditions of the Service notwithstanding the machinations of disruptive elements by which the less experienced have allowed themselves to be swayed, will enable the Administration to overcome the difficulties now being faced, and will allow the Service to regain — and maintain — its well-earned reputation for efficiency and expedition.

The number of articles of mail matter posted reached a total of over 585 millions, representing an increase of approximately 20 millions over the figures for the previous year. The growing popularity of the town post system is shown by the increase of three millions recorded in the number of articles posted for local delivery. Against these advances, and as an indication of the far-reaching effects of civil war and the activities of banditti, the number of parcels posted shows a decrease of 529,797 in comparison with the figures for 1925: this unfortunate result is due to the suspension of the parcel service in many districts owing to the risk of loss on certain routes and the impossibility of obtaining transport on other lines of communication. Indemnities paid for losses of mail matter and parcels exceeded by 50 per cent. the amounts paid out during the previous year.

The number of major establishments operating at the close of 1926 totalled 12,224, the increase of 217 being made up mainly of new third class offices and agencies opened during the year: minor establishments were augmented by 319, the number functioning at the end of the year being 32,282. Courier lines were increased in length by 13,880 li (4,626 miles), but extension of railway lines during the same period was negligible.

Perusal of Part II of this report will give a fair insight into the difficulties met with during the year under review, and will show that the tribute of praise usually paid to the faithful employees who transport or accompany the mails in remote and bandit-ridden districts is not undeserved, nor to their services pass unnoticed.

The toll of life has been particularly heavy during 1926, 22 couriers losing their lives in the execution of their duty. In the province of Yunnan alone, six couriers were killed, one was drowned, 15 were wounded, and seven reported missing.

Kwangtung.

Although labour troubles are still very acute in this district, the year under review was comparatively peaceful and some improvement over the conditions obtaining during the previous year has been noticeable both in regard to trade and postal operations. Bandits are still active, however, in inland places, and communications are thus rendered difficult and losses of mails not infrequent. The Island of Hainan was the scene of military operations during the early part of the year. The economic strike affecting Hong Kong and the Shameen Concessions, which commenced on June 21 1925 and continued for 17 months, terminated on October 10, 1926. Since then normal conditions have prevailed, and the steamer service with Hong Kong has become more regular. Despite the adverse conditions thus briefly outlined, it is possible to record a slight increase in mail matter of all categories when comparison is made with the figures for the previous year. Four "min-chu" establishments in the Kiungchow section closed their doors during the year, leaving a total of 45 as compared to 49 in 1925. Clubbed packages posted totalled 6,500 containing 437,700 letters and weighing 3,900 kilos, against 12,100 containing 645,900 letters and weighing 3,900 kilos during the previous year. The number of loss of mails cases was 95, some of which occurred while in the custody of foreign Administrations. Notwithstanding the difficulties which had to be contended with during the greater part of the year, the number of parcels posted in the district shows some increase in each category, the figures for 1926 being 192,700 ordinary, 5,400 insured, and 100 C.O.D. parcels, against 132,100 ordinary, 5,300 insured, and 60 C.O.D. for 1925. Money orders issued and cashed totalled $3,661,613.56 and $3,206,030.14, representing an increase of $480,645.92 and $812,455.04, respectively. Little development inland was possible. Of major establishments, the total number was increased by one only, a new Agency having been established by conversion of a Rural Box Office. Three agencies were raised to the status of Third Class Office, while one was temporarily closed but will be re-opened at a later date. With regard to minor establishments, 18 Rural Box Offices were opened, including three converted from Rural Stations, while two were closed and one was raised to an Agency and one reduced to a Rural Station, thus showing an increase of 14. One stamp-sales agency and nine Rural Stations, including the one converted from a Rural Box Office, were opened. The result represents a net increase of 21 minor establishments. Major courier lines were extended by 180 li, this increase being mainly due to the reorganisation and extension of existing lines. Steamer and boat lines were, however, reduced by 82 li owing to abolition of the irregular Yeungchun-Wongnaiwan boat service, which was replaced by a courier line. There are no changes to record in railway, motor-bus, and minor courier lines.

Shanghai.

Though results for the year under review are not as satisfactory as could have been expected under normal conditions, it is gratifying to report that the district's progress was not checked, and that some advances were made in the most important branches of postal operations. Except for a short suspension of parcel and money order services from Shanghai to some minor places during October, necessitated by military operations near Shanghai which resulted in interruption of traffic on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, the district was quiet during the year and all routes remained open for the transmission of mail matter and parcels. The number of articles of mail matter of all categories posted during 1926 rose to 134,551,300, an increase of nearly 16 millions, or approximately 13 per cent., over the previous year's figures. This advance is due to some 12 millions more printed matter and newspapers being handled, and three millions more letters posted for local delivery. The increasing tendency of the public to favour the town delivery service is apparently due to the completion of the Sectional Delivery System, which provides better and prompter transmission of local mails. Registered letters increased by 84,600, while express letters decreased by 35,900. The number of registered "min-chu" remains at 36, clubbed packages posted showing a decreased of 1,300 packages but an increase of 47,800 letters. Despite suspension of the parcel service to several provinces, and adverse conditions restricting trade throughout the country, the Shanghai District has maintained its position and is able to show an increase in parcel traffic. Ordinary parcels posted in the district exceeded by 54,700 in number and 365,800 kilos in weight those posted in 1925. C.O.D. parcels posted rose to 34,400, or an increase of 5,000 over the previous year. There is, however, a decrease of 6,900 to record in the number of insured parcels posted. Considering the various restrictions and suspensions of money order services, the year's results are satisfactory. Money orders issued totalled $7,681,983, an increase of $769,721, and money orders cashed exceeded by $177,000 the figures for 1925. The Lunghwo Second Class Office, formerly outside the Shanghai local delivery area, was converted into a Sectional Office. 13 Box Offices were closed, while the number of Stamp-sales Agencies was increased by 19. Connections between Sub-Offices and the Head Office were improved, as also were deliveries and clearances. The number of Postmen on the Shanghai staff at the end of 1926 totalled 630, and collectors 72, the respective increase being 79 and 30; these additions to the staff were necessitated by the establishment of the Sectional Delivery System and general diminution of working hours. 432 postmen are provided with bicycles. Construction of the Rue Kaetzer Sectional Office was completed early in the year and the new premises occupied in March, 1926. Outside the local delivery area, one Postal Agency was raised to the status of a Third Class Office, and 13 new minor establishments—Rural Box Offices, Rural Stations, and Stamp-sales Agencies—were inaugurated. At the close of the year the distance covered by mail lines was 9,100 li, representing an increase of 162 li over the previous years' total. To this increase, major and minor courier lines contributed 27 li and 85 li, respectively, while steamer and boat lines were responsible for 40 li and railway lines 10 li, the latter increase being due to the construction by the Ta Sheng Cotton Mill of a private railway line connecting Sanchangshih with Tsinglungkang, which has been made available for transportation of mails.

Peking.

The year was marked by the extension of the Peking District through the transfer, on January 1, 1926, from the Shansi District of the Kwei-sui Special Areas and, on October 1, 1926, from the Chihli District of 3,866 Postal establishments which are either on, or served by, the Peking-Hankow Railway. The Agency at Sanshengkung, together with the Tengkow-Lunghingchang courier on which it is situated, was transferred from the Kansu to the Peking District. Two Rural Box Offices were converted into Agencies, and a Second Class Office was opened at Chengfu, Haitien, in premises provided by the Yenching University. The Nanhai Sub-Office in Peking opened for the convenience of the Provincial Advisory Council was closed. For fully five months, places near the Capital were the scene of military operations which caused a general depression in trade and a consequent slackness in postal business. Conditions then prevailing made necessary a temporary suspension of the money order, parcel, and heavy mail services to and through places affected by the civil war, and rendered the transmission of mails unusually difficult. In March and April, when railway traffic between Peking and Tientsin was completely suspended for a number of days, mails for Tientsin and beyond were sent by Post Office trucks until the motor road became impassable owing to heavy gun fire. Following an unsuccessful attempt to inaugurate a boat service from Tungchow, Chi., mails were sent via Paoting by motor-trucks and later by train to meet the motor-truck sent there from Tientsin. Peking was entirely cut off from communication with places outside from April 12 to 15 as all the city gates were closed. The Kin-sui Railway being interrupted between Nankow and Peking, mails for places beyond Nankow were despatched by the Kin-han Railway to Taiyuan for further transmission via Tatung, Sha. Subsequently an overland service was established and maintained by 14 employees between Peking and Hwailai, the latter place being 77 li north-west of Nankow on the Kin-sui line. These mail-escorts crossed the mountains with mules and donkeys, travelling under perilous conditions and frequently being under fire. Mails transported on the Kin-han line were subjected to serious delays during the greater part of the year, due to disorganisation of the line and movements of troop trains. For some time it has been necessary to despatch mails from Peking for places south of Sinyang to Tientsin for further transmission. During the year eight Offices and 12 Agencies were plundered by bandits, resulting in the loss of parcel mails, stamps and official funds, and the private property of the Postal staff, while an employee of the Tolunnoerh Office was wounded by looters. Several couriers were robbed by bandits when travelling with mails, and on two occasions parcel mails were tampered with. On November 3 three bags containing parcels were taken away from the Kweihwa railway station by soldiers. On September 17 a train on the Kin-han line was destroyed at Yencheng, Ho., through an explosion of bombs or shells which it carried, a part of the mails being burnt. According to statistics taken, 39,319,000 articles of mail matter and 604,000 parcels were posted in the Peking District during the year. Of these, 7,582,000 articles and 112,000 parcels were mailed in Offices transferred from the Shansi and Chihli Districts. Mail matter posted in Offices constituting the former Peking District decreased by 212,000 articles and parcels were reduced by 14 per cent. due to the disturbances mentioned above.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MEMBERS & SUBSCRIBERS may now book seats at the Pavilion to witness Semi-Final & Final Matches of Open Events from the Stand.

MEMBERS & SUBSCRIBERS, booking at the PAVILION ONLY, have the privilege of obtaining tickets at REDUCED prices.

Booking for Semi-Finals will CLOSE AT THE PAVILION on Tuesday, 17th April, at 8 p.m. (After that date booking will be at Messrs. Moutrie & Co. at ordinary rates).

Hong Kong, 16th April, 1928.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on TUESDAY, 24th April, 1928, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1927.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 24th April, 1928, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 12th April, 1928.

OBITUARY.

PIONEER OF THE BRIGHTER SUNDAY MOVEMENT.

MR. HENRY MILLS.

Mr. Henry Mills, for nearly 40 years secretary of the National Sunday League, died recently. He was 62.

Mr. Mills became widely known as "the man who put the 'Sun' into Sunday," for it was mainly due to his efforts that the Sunday concerts and cheap seaside excursions arranged under the auspices of the National Sunday League became possible.

"He was never tired of trying to do things for the benefit of other people," said his younger son, Mr. Cecil Mills.

The league was founded by Mr. Henry Mill's father-in-law, the late Mr. R. M. Morrell, and the former began his work in connection with it at the age of 22.

Since 1911 National Sunday League concerts have been held regularly at the Palladium, W. singularly enough, the last of them at that theatre was that given the day of Mr. Mills's death.

"He never missed being at the Palladium when the concerts were on," said Mr. Cecil Mills, "and it was a great grief to him when it became certain that they could no longer be held there. He worried a great deal about this and other matters, and in the end he had a nervous breakdown."

For 15 years, up to the recent election, Mr. Henry Mills represented West Islington, N., in the London County Council. He was Mayor of Islington—in which borough he lived for nearly 40 years—during 1905-6. In 1922 he unsuccessfully contested West Islington as Liberal candidate.

Mr. Mills leaves a widow, two sons, and a married daughter.

REMEDY FOR STOMACH'S DISTURBANCES AND ABNORMAL GAS FORMATIONS.

Magnesium Perhydrol, Merck, is a white, odourless and tasteless powder characterised by its unvarying content of chemically pure magnesium peroxide. It is practically insoluble in water, but readily dissolves in dilute acids with the production of Hydrogen Peroxide. *For internal administration*, Magnesium Perhydrol Merck advantageously replaces hydrogen peroxide. It is more agreeable to the palate, and its anti-acid and laxative properties also exert a favourable influence.

Magnesium Perhydrol Merck is effective in disturbances of the stomach and intestines due to faulty metabolism or to fermentative processes. By the action of the acid gastric juices it is converted in the stomach into magnesium salts and hydrogen peroxide. The latter is decomposed into water and oxygen in the nascent state. The action of Magnesium Perhydrol Merck is due partly to its acid neutralising power in the stomach and partly to the reduction of abnormal gas formation.

It likewise has disinfecting and anti-fermentative properties, due to the fact that it liberates hydrogen peroxide within the gut. The increased supply of oxygen stimulates the activities of the intestinal walls and promotes peristalsis.

Magnesium Perhydrol Merck is valuable in the treatment of diseases or the alleviation of symptoms caused by toxins generated by excessive gastro-intestinal putrefaction. Thus even in nephritis it may prove a valuable aid by correcting digestive faults and preventing nausea.

Obtainable from all drug-stores in convenient packing, i.e. bottles of 20, 50 and 100 tablets.

QUEEN'S

WILLIAM FOX presents
The GAY RETREAT

IC
STARTING TO-MORROW.

SIGNATURES BY AIR.

TRANS-ATLANTIC DEVELOPMENT.

New York, March 7.

The Radio Corporation of America has completed preparations for receiving from London the signature of Mr. R. E. Strassburger, of Pennsylvania, a delegate to the Republican National Convention, who signed an authorisation of office in Paris. The process used in transmission will be similar to that employed with photographs.

This was previously done when Mr. Carl Laemmle, a kinema producer, signed a contract by radio last September. It is expected to inaugurate a service by which contracts between persons in Europe and America can be signed by radio.

STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong during April, 1928, standard time for the 120th meridian, East of Greenwich, is as follows:—

	Sunrise. a.m.	Sunset. p.m.
17th	6.02	6.44
18th	6.01	6.45
19th	6.00	6.45
20th	6.00	6.46
21st	5.59	6.46
22nd	5.58	6.46
23rd	5.57	6.47
24th	5.57	6.47
25th	5.56	6.47
26th	5.55	6.48
27th	5.54	6.48
28th	5.53	6.48
29th	5.52	6.49
30th	5.52	6.49

HONG KONG HOTEL VISITORS.

April 15, 1928.

Messrs. Gordon Adair, G. A. Atkins, K. G. Arne.
Messrs. A. M. Birchall, N. Brandel, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Barklow, Mrs. Harrison Benn.
Messrs. E. J. Carmichael, E. N. Carpenter, Mrs. A. Cleaver, Miss Crawther, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Callagan, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cupelli.
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Dehn.
Messrs. A. Ekstrom, M. J. Elenbbas.
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Fane, Mr. O. Friesner.
Mrs. T. A. P. Green, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Green, Major R. Green.
Messrs. A. F. Henry, E. Hunt, C. A. Henderson, Mrs. A. Holt.
Mr. J. E. Joseph.
Messrs. J. J. Kino, F. H. Kirchoff, E. N. King, Miss F. Kendall.
Mrs. G. Little, Mr. Oliver Lee.
Messrs. E. E. McCarthy, L. Mackelvie, Miss K. Marinisho.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Niewenhuys, Mrs. L. M. Nichols.
Messrs. S. de Ossa, R. de Ossa.
Mr. A. S. Pedley.
Messrs. A. R. Richards, H. Reide, Dr. Ringenback, Miss S. Renshaw.
Messrs. C. S. Speyer, C. A. Steibel, M. Sarmento, Lars Sjostedt.
Messrs. H. J. Thibon, E. H. Trice.
Messrs. L. A. Whittaker, W. A. Winkelman, W. W. Wilson.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ....Sails hence on or about 27th April.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE .. .. £72.10.0.
LONDON .. .. £80.0.0.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.
From Hong Kong.

M/V "REMO" .....Sails on or about 26th April.
M/V "VIMINALE" .....Sails on or about 24th May.
M/V "ESQUILLINO" .....Sails on or about 21st June.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.
From Hong Kong.

S.S. "VENEZIA" .....Sails on or about 1st May.
M/V "REMO" .....Sails on or about 29th May.
M/V "VIMINALE" .....Sails on or about 26th June.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" .....Sails from Calcutta 3rd May.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—
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Telephone Central 1030.

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES,
£120, £112, £110, £102, £83, via San Francisco.
G$440, G$420, via Japan and Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
KOREA MARU ..... Wednesday, 18th April, 10 a.m.
SHINYO MARU ..... Tuesday, 1st May.
*Calls Keelung.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
SUWA MARU ..... Saturday, 21st April.
FUSHIMI MARU .....Saturday, 5th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU .....Wednesday, 25th April.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
† HAKODATE MARU (Omits Penang) Tuesday, 17th April.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
BOKUYO MARU .....Thursday, 19th April.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
HAKATA MARU .....Thursday, 10th May.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
† TOBA MARU ..... Friday, 20th April.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
† TOYOOKA MARU ..... Tuesday, 15th May.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
† MALACCA MARU ..... Friday, 20th April.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU ..... Friday, 20th April.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
† TSUSHIMA MARU ..... Friday, 20th April.
† YAMAGATA MARU (Moji direct) . Friday, 20th April.
† MOJI MARU ..... Saturday, 21st April.
† MURORAN MARU (Moji direct) .. Saturday, 21st April.
† TOKUSHIMA MARU (Calls Moji) Saturday, 21st April.
KITANO MARU .....Tuesday, 1st May.

†Cargo only.
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For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 292 (Private exchange to all departments.)

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

MAIL AND CARGO STEAMERS TO AND FROM
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From Marseilles

ATHOS II. .....24th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN .... 8th May.
G. METZINGER ...22nd May.

From Dunkirk, Antwerp, London

CAPT. FAURE (Cargo) 24th Apr.

For Shanghai, Japan and North China

CAPT. FAURE (Cargo) 24th Apr.

For Shanghai and Japan

ATHOS II. .....24th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN .... 8th May.
G. METZINGER ...22nd May.

For Marseilles

ANDRE LEBON ...24th Apr.
CHENONCEAUX .. 8th May.
ATHOS II. .....22nd May.
D'ARTAGNAN .... 5th June.

For Rotterdam, Hamburg, Dunkirk

YALOU (Cargo) 1st week Apr.

For full Particulars, apply to:—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Telephones: C. 651 and 740. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

SHIPPING SECTION.

W. RIVER SHIPS.

THE PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

REPLY TO PETITION.

The Government has replied to the recent petition of the West River Shipowners' Association, the main features of which were published in the "China Mail."

The reply is addressed to Messrs. Deacons, solicitors for the Association, who submitted the petition on behalf of their clients. It is from the Colonial Secretariat and reads as follows:—

"With reference to your letter dated March 20, 1928, forwarding a petition on behalf of the Sai Hing Steamship Co. and other companies interested in the West River Trade for the adoption of certain measures to prevent smuggling, I am directed to inform you that in the opinion of this Government, it is premature to take up the consideration of the matter at the present time and that there must be a settled Government and law and order in the Liang Kwang provinces before the suggestions made in the petition can be usefully examined."

ILL-DEFINED.

Allegations Against The Owners.

Allegations have been made that the owners are interested, either directly or indirectly, in the smuggling of salt from Hong Kong into Chinese territory, and opium from Chinese territory (principally Wuchow) into Hong Kong.

From inquiries made in several sources, it appears that the allegations are ill-defined. In view of the penalties at both ends, contraband must be carried in large quantities for the "business to pay" an owner. Then, the British master and officers, the Chinese crew and the Indian guards have to be bribed before an owners' venture can become successful. And the number of persons who have to be taken into the secret is too big; in other words, the rewards obtainable are such that any one of those in the secret may find it more profitable to give information.

The contention hitherto is that the owners, while not culpable, have not done all they can in the way of prevention. Hence pressure was brought to bear, leading up to the petition.

ANOTHER VIEW.

European With 20 Years' Experience.

A European who has been on the West River run for twenty years summarised the position as follows:—

"The owners have been in legitimate trade for many years. In some cases, ownership has been handed down from father to son. The strongest argument is that the owners' interests are so extensive and so valuable that smuggling neither pays nor tempts them. Good boats attract trade but they need capital and it is not worth an owner's while to risk his capital. Furthermore, credit must be given the owners for being law-abiding citizens irrespective of the alleged attraction of smuggling."

OWNERS' POINTS.

Interview With Chairman of Association.

Mr. S. S. Fenn, chairman of the West River Shipowners' Association, told the "China Mail" that most of the opium smuggled into Hong Kong came either from Kwong-chow-wan (a French port on the south-west of Kwangtung) or Wuchow (in Kwangsi province, up the West River).

When interviewed by the "China Mail" yesterday, Mr. Fenn produced documents to support his statement that their steamers "are not scraps but good, seaworthy boats, mostly built specially for the run, and carry a Hong Kong passenger licence."

Some of them are under the British flag. They form an important adjunct to British trade, carrying British goods up and much of the Colony's livestocks down, also the greater part of the firewood used as fuel by the Chinese.

Petition in 1921.

Opium smuggling on the West River is not recent, Mr. Fenn admitted. It began when the Hong Kong Government took over ratio to the rise in the monopoly and increased in price of Hong Kong opium. Subsequently, the volume of smuggling has fluctuated in ratio to the value of Kwangsi money and the cost of competitive contraband opium from other sources.

As far back as 1921, the owners petitioned the Government, said Mr. Fenn. Penalties for owners and others existed all along. Until the strike and boycott began in 1925, the owners were in a better position. Crews had no Seamen's Union which now lays down arbitrary conditions. Culprits were dismissed then and even suspects were removed. A suspect cannot be removed now and even the dismissal of a culprit is difficult, said Mr. Fenn.

Temerity of Smugglers.

Even if undesirables are sent off a ship, Mr. Fenn continued, what happens? The Union will replace them with men who are generally cast off from other lines.

A factor which is little known but is interesting was revealed by Mr. Fenn. The Chinese Customs staff at Wuchow—and there are very few non-Chinese officers—have often been threatened by smugglers who, from appearances, must have been inspired by persons with force at their disposal. There have been instances when, after a seizure, the Chinese member of the search party who was responsible, was asked either to return the opium or to make good the loss!

It is alleged that at Samshui, a Customs sampan was held up by another sampan, the occupants of which drew firearms and forcibly retook opium seized from a steamer.

If the vigilance of the Customs has not decreased, the work of the intelligence men has been seriously curtailed by danger to their persons, said Mr. Fenn.

Element of Surprise.

Mr. Fenn drew attention to a suggestion in his association's petition, namely, that of placing revenue officers or detectives on the steamers. Mr. Fenn said that an argument against the suggestion was that it would be too costly and a burden on taxpayers for the benefit of the owners. A counter-suggestion is that a few men in plain-clothes be deputed from time to time to supervise searching, detect smuggling and make inquiries. Surprise will make for success, said Mr. Fenn, as smugglers would not know the officers' identity nor when they were on board. He was sure that most of the owners will be only too pleased to contribute towards a part of the expense. And in regard to return, he expressed the opinion that such measures will cut down smuggling and thus increase the Colony's revenue (by keeping out illicit opium). The owners are willing to pay, Mr. Fenn added, as closer investigation will exonerate them from the charge of connivance which has been made in certain quarters.

Artificial Trade.

Mr. Fenn also referred to a suggestion that legislation be introduced prohibiting the export of salt from Hong Kong to Chinese territory. He stated that the arguments against the suggestion were the cost and trouble to the Preventive service, and that Hong Kong was a free port. But, he pointed out, Hong Kong's salt export trade is only artificial. The New Territory does produce some salt but not nearly enough for local consumption. Salt is imported from Kwong-chow-wan and Indo-China for transmission to China because Hong Kong is the logical entrepot. But transmission into China is forbidden, salt being a Chinese monopoly. Local dealers have no guarantee that their buyers are not going to smuggle it into China.

Offer of Rewards.

At present, owners do not interfere when salt is secreted on board their ships in Hong Kong because they have not the power. The legislation which the owners suggest is not that all export be banned, but that legal export be made under permits. Search for salt can be made, said Mr. Fenn, at the same time as for arms. The Police or Revenue Officers will then have power to seize unauthorised salt and the owners are prepared to pay rewards for seizures. Mr. Fenn alleges that when the Police see salt being taken on board steamers bound for Chinese ports they let it pass because the law does not forbid it.

The "Tai Hing" Case.

The "China Mail" representative referred to the stoppage of

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

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AGENTS FOR

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S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ..Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg .....24th April.
S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" ..Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg .....25th May

AUSTRALIA ..... SINGAPORE/AUSTRALIA ... AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
"KAZEMBE" ..... Leaves Singapore ..... 7th May.
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S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 18th May.
S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE"..... via Suez Canal ....15th June

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BOSTON AND NEW YORK ..... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
S.S. "CEDARBANK" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 8th May.

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S.S. "TINHOW" .....20th April.
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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.
SAILINGS 1928.

STEAMERS	Hong Kong Leave	S'hai Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama Leave	V'ver Arrive
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Apr. 18	Apr. 21	Apr. 24	Apr. 27	May 6
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 9	June 2	June 5	June 7	June 16
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 30	June 2	June 5	June 8	June 17
EMPRESS OF CANADA	June 13	June 16	June 19	June 21	June 30
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 4	July 7	July 10	July 12	July 21
EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 18	July 21	July 24	July 26	Aug. 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from S'hai).

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HONG HONG—MANILA SERVICE.

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila		Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Apr. 27	Apr. 29	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 5	May 7
May 15	May 17	EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 26	May 28

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
AMUR MARU .....Friday, 11th May.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
LAPLATA MARU .....Friday, 27th April.
SANTOS MARU .....Friday, 25th May.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
BORNEO MARU (Calls at Penang) Thursday, 10th April.
HONOLULU MARU .....Friday, 4th May.
SUMATRA MARU (Calls at Penang) Saturday, 19th May.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
MEXICO MARU .....Thursday, 3rd May.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
SEATTLE MARU .....Friday, 27th April.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.
LONDON MARU (from Shanghai) .Monday, 30th April.
ALABAMA MARU (from Shanghai) Thursday, 10th May.
HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.
MENADO MARU .....Friday, 20th April 10 a.m.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
HAGUE MARU .....Thursday, 26th April.
JAPAN PORTS
ANDES MARU .....Tuesday, 17th April.
NANKING MARU .....Saturday, 21st April.
KASADO MARU .....Sunday, 22nd April.
KEELUNG Via SWATOW & AMOY.
HOZAN MARU .....Sunday, 22nd April 11 a.m.
KISHU MARU .....Sunday, 29th April 11 a.m.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY
DELI MARU .....Thursday, 19th April Noon.
TAKAO & KEELUNG
BATAVIA MARU .....Monday, 30th April.
CANTON
For further particulars please apply to:—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

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for BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE.
via Manila, Sandakan & Rabaul
For Freight and Passage apply to:—
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Queen's Building. Tel. No. Central 1030.

the s.s. "Tai Hing" which was mentioned in the petition. Mr. Fenn said that she was not owned by his company, but the "Tai Hing's" owners informed the Association that the stoppage was due to the frequency of smuggling by the crew. At that time, more than ten West River boats flew the British flag. Three of these were registered at the British Consulate-General in Canton long ago. The others (including the newly-built "Tai Hing") were not registered there. Ostensibly, the "Tai Hing" had to lay up pending settlement of the registration question, the principal requirement of which is that a vessel must be substantially of British ownership. But, Mr. Fenn points out, the question was not taken up with any other vessel (flying the British flag) on the run.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "City of Roubaix," are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after April 19.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Benmacdhui" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after April 21.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "City of Bombay" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after April 22.

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
†NAGPORE	5,283	21st Apr.	Marseilles & London.
MOREA	10,953	28th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
†LAHORE	5,252	7th May	Marseilles & London.
KASHGAR	9,005	12th May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
†KIDDERPORE	5,334	22nd May	Straits, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi.
MALWA	10,986	26th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
†ALIPORE	5,273	31st May	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
†JEYPORE	5,318	2nd June	Marseilles & London.
DELTA	8,097	9th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
MIRZAPORE	6,715	19th June	Straits & Bombay.
RANPURA	16,601	23rd June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
†NOVARA	6,989	30th June	Marseilles, London & Hull.
KHYBER	9,114	7th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
†NANKIN	7,058	28th July	Marseilles & London.
KASHMIR	8,985	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
RAJPUTANA	16,568	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
MALDERA	16,088	1st Sept.	Bombay, M'seilles, L'don & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,144	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

†Cargo only.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TAKADA	6,949	23rd Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALAMBA	8,018	3rd May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,000	26th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

R. I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

*ARAFURA	6,000	4th May	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
TANDA	6,956	1st June	
ST ALBANS	4,500	29th June	
ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Aug.	

*Calls at Port Holland.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

*JEYPORE	5,318	19th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*KIDDERPORE	5,334	20th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
*HATIPARA	7,764	25th Apr.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
MALWA	10,986	27th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALMA	10,000	3rd May	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*ALIPORE	5,273	3rd May	Moji & Kobe.
TAKLIWA	7,936	7th May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
TANDA	6,956	8th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
*NOVARA	6,989	8th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
*DEVANHA	8,155	11th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Osaka.
DELTA	8,097	11th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
SANTHIA	7,754	22nd May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
MIRZAPORE	6,715	24th May	Shaighai, Moji, & Kobe.
RANPURA	16,601	26th May	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,000	2nd June	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*NANKIN	7,058	5th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	5th June	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
KHYBER	9,114	8th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	22nd June	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
*NELLORE	6,853	3rd July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,985	6th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
ARAFURA	6,000	10th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
RAJPUTANA	16,568	20th July	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE"	Via Suez Canal	18th May.
S.S. ADRASTUS"	Via Suez Canal	4th June.
S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	Via Suez Canal	18th June.
S.S. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	20th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.
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For Freight and particulars apply to:—
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THE BRITISH NAVY.

NEW NAMES IN 1928 PROGRAMME.

ADMIRALTY LIST.

The Admiralty has announced the names of the vessels of the 1927-28 naval programme, contracts for which are now being given out. The one cruiser is to be built at Devonport, and the hope expressed that she would be given a West-Country name has been realised, the choice being H.M.S. "Exeter." Next in importance are one flotilla leader and eight destroyers, contracts for which have not yet been placed. In commemoration of the recent centenary of the battle of Navarino, the name of "Codrington" has been selected for the flotilla leader, after Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, who commanded the Allied Fleet against the Turco-Egyptian forces. This appears to be the first time that his name has been conferred on a British man-of-war. The eight destroyers, following the precedent set with the "Amazon" and "Ambuscade" of the 1924 programme, take names beginning with the initial "A" as follows:—"Acasta," "Achates," "Acheron," "Active," "Antelope," "Antony," Ardent" and "Arrow." Some of these are old destroyer names; others have been borne by gunboats or light cruisers, with the sole exception of "Antony," of which the only record is of a small ship of Tudor times. The six submarines in the programme will form a new "P" class, the names chosen being: "Parthian," for the submarine to be built at Chatham Dockyard; "Perseus," "Poseidon," "Proteus" and "Python," for those to be built by Messrs. Vickers-Armstrong, Limited; and "Phœnix," for the vessel ordered from Messrs. Cammell Laird and Co., Limited. All these names are new to submarines, for which class names are a recent institution, but the majority have been borne by destroyers or other small craft. The first "Exeter," a 70-gun ship built in 1680, fought at Beachy Head in 1690, but a year later was blown up off Plymouth. Her successor, of 60 guns, built in 1702, had nearly 50 years' service, and in 1746 was present in the expedition to Quiberon Bay, in which year also she drove ashore and burnt the French 64-gun ship "Arden." After her there was a 64-gun ship "Exeter," which was with Keppel's fleet in 1778 when the "Licorne," 32, was captured. In 1780 she flew the broad pennant of Commodore Richard King in the East Indies, and took a gallant part in the action of February 17, 1782, off Sadras, between Hughes and De Suffren. Although engaged by five of the enemy and almost completely disabled, there was no thought of surrender, and eventually a squall separated the combatants. Captain Reynolds, her commanding officer, was among those killed. The vessel was afterwards burnt at the Cape. Though no man-of-war has since borne the name, it was held by a vessel of the East India Company which is 1800 captured the French 36-gun frigate "Medee." The "Exeter" was one of a fleet of outward-bound East Indiamen, under the protection of the 64-gun ship "Belliqueux," which off the coast of Brazil encountered a French squadron of three frigates and a prize schooner tender, which were deceived by the warlike appearance of the British and made off. The "Bellinqueux," directed the "Exeter," to pursue the "Medee," and by the evening the Indiaman ranged up alongside the frigate and demanded her surrender. To the great surprise of Captain Meriton, in the "Exeter," the demand was complied with, the French captain believing his frigate to be under the guns of a line-of-battle ship. The introduction of the name of "Codrington" for a flotilla leader extends a practice which has been popular of late years in the Royal Navy. Crenville and Saumarez, Brooke and Keppel are other names of distinguished commanders at present perpetuated in this manner. No fewer than five of the eight destroyer names are taken from the list of the British Fleet at the battle of Jutland—"Active," "Casta," "Achates," Ardent," and "Acheron." The "Arden" was sunk with nearly all her crew, and the "Acasta" had an officer and five men killed. Of the new submarine names two are new to the Royal Navy—"Poseidon" and "Python." The oldest of the names in naval history is "Phœnix", which was first borne in 1546, and is associated with numerous minor actions, notably the capture of the French 40-gun frigate "Didon" in 1805.

Contracts have just been let for over two miles of concrete pipe to be used in connection with the Southampton docks extension scheme. These 7 ft. diameter pipes will be embedded in concrete culverts and laid under the tidal mudlands. Apart from the materials required in the pipes themselves, the culverts will call for some 50,000 tons of gravel and 7,000 tons of cement. Work is to be commenced immediately and will take about 18 months to complete.

BUILT FOR CANTON.

FOUR ARMED LAUNCHES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

FOR RIVER WORK?

Messrs. W. S. Bailey's shipyards are constructing three armed launches for the Canton Government and yet another is being built in connection with the same order by the Kwong Fat Engineering and Shipbuilding Company.

It is expected that on completion and after being armed the launches will be put on river patrol work by the Canton Government.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers arrived at Hong Kong on the H.M.S. "Empress of Canada" from Manila on April 16 were:—

Mr. C. A. Babsud, Mrs. G. Brunno, Mr. A. E. Coutancho, Mr. W. B. Van Bruten, Miss R. Neri, Miss F. La Lastimosa, Miss P. Estimata, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. S. H. Fisher, Miss R. E. Owen, Mrs. M. J. Do La Rama, Mrs. Jose Syquie, Mrs. S. Grey, Mrs. A. Asuncion, Mrs. R. Grey, Mr. and Mstr. L. Syquie, Mr. B. Labree, Mr. F. C. Macallister, Mr. and Mrs. Menearini, Bishop and Mrs. G. F. Mosher, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Rodgers, Justice and Mr. N. Romualdez, Miss M., Miss C., Miss L., Mr. J., Mr. N. and Mstr. F. Romualdez, Mr. H. Gifford, Mrs. & Miss K. Stower, Mr. Yee Yick, Mr. Hoh Shue-cheong, Mr. Kung Jen, Miss A. Byquiamco, Mr. C. Y. Cu, Mr. Tsang Kwong-hue, Mr. Yam Chung-sing, Mstr. Carlos Yam, Mstr. Pablo Yam, Mrs. Wong Lin, Mstr. Yam Hut-yoy, Mr. A. Pacto, Mr. A. Aquino, Miss R. D. Beall, Mrs. I. V. Green, Mrs. Eva Owen, Rev. P. Prat, Mr. E. M. E. Sisen, Capt. C. J. D. and Miss A. Spreckels, Mrs. Mar Yuk, Mr. Go Julian, Mr. Wong Fat, Mr. Y. Tan, Mr. Wong Hong-sam, Mrs. R. E. McNew, Mr. Co Tsin-un, Mr. Chua Elam.

Passengers arrived at Hong Kong on the s.s. "President Pierce" from Manila on April 16 were:—

Mr. H. R. Furse, Mr. H. W. Kinney, Sister Victorina Lopez, Mr. R. C. A. Nurnberg, Sister Rosario Rocha, Miss Maria Robles, Mr. H. Zimmermann.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. Kashmir" from Hong Kong arrived Marseilles on April 14 at 6.30 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Khiva" from Hong Kong arrived London on April 15 at 6 a.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama to-morrow at Noon.

The P. & O. s.s. "Kidderpore" left Singapore for this port on April 14 at 7 a.m., and is due here on April 20 at about 7 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Jeypore" left Singapore for this port on April 14 at Noon with the outward English Mails, and is due here on April 20 at about noon.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benreoch" from Middlesbro', Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines is due to arrive here on April 25.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co. M.V. "Pan Rine" left Hamburg on April 14 and is due here on or about May 25.

The M.V. "Remo" (D. & Co.) sailed from Aden on March 26 and is due here on April 26.

The M.V. "Toronto" (D. & Co.) sailed from New York on March 17, and is due in Manila on April 30.

The s.s. "Kendal Castle" (D. & Co.) sailed from New York on March 6, and is due here on May 7.

CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship "BENMACDHUI"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th May, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 20th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hong Kong 14th April, 1928.

AMERICAN AUSTRALIA ORIENT LINE.
Operated for
U. S. Shipping Board
By SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES.
S.S. "WEST CAJOOT" .Apr. 18
S.S. "MONTAGUE" ....Apr. 29
For full information apply to—
SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
L. EVERETT, Inc.
General Agents

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

From New York.

THE Steamship "CITY OF BOMBAY" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 22nd April, 1928, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 29th April, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 16th April, 1928.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

From EUROPE.

THE Steamship "CITY OF ROUBAIX" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 19th April, 1928, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 26th April, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

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Pres. McKinley	May 8th	Pres. Taft	May 2nd
Pres. Grant	May 22nd	Pres. Jefferson	May 16th
Pres. Cleveland	June 5th	Pres. Lincoln	May 30th

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Pres. Wilson	May 20th 6 a.m.	Pres. Polk	July 1st 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Harrison	Apr. 22nd 6 a.m.	Pres. Monroe	May 6th 8 a.m.
Pres. Taft	Apr. 24th 6 p.m.	Pres. Jefferson	May 8th 6 p.m.
Pres. McKinley	Apr. 30th 6 p.m.	Pres. Grant	May 14th 6 p.m.

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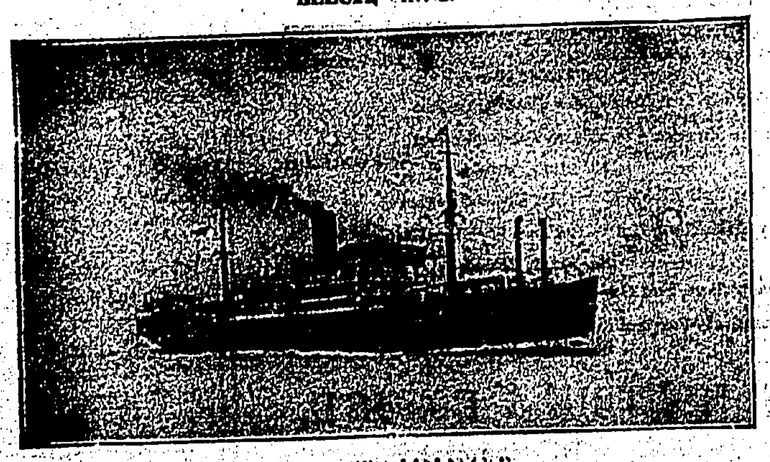

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WARING'S PENNSYLVANIANS
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THE TROUBADOURS
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No. 21215, 10-inch

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The Man I Love—Fox Trot (from *Strike Up the Band*)
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In the Sing-Song Sycamore Tree—Fox Trot *With Vocal Refrain* THE VIRGINIANS
No. 21219, 10-inch

I Just Roll Along (Havin' My Ups and Downs) Fox Trot *With Vocal Refrain*
My Melancholy Baby—Fox Trot *With Vocal Refrain* ALL STAR ORCHESTRA
No. 21212, 10-inch

Everywhere You Go—Fox Trot *With Vocal Refrain* FRANKIE MASTERS AND HIS ORCHESTRA
Beautiful—Fox Trot JACK CRAWFORD AND HIS ORCHESTRA
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Tumblers, 1 Pint	@	9.95 „
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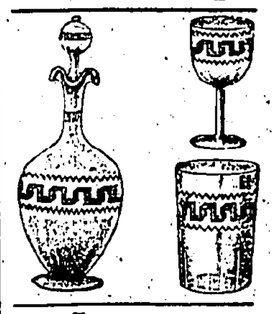
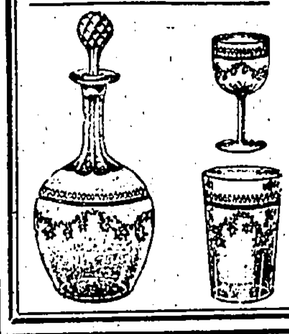
Port Glasses	@	5.95 „
Sherry Glasses	@	5.95 „
Claret Glasses	@	8.50 „
Champagne Glasses	@	10.95 „
Finger Bowls Glasses	@	14.50 „
Ice Plates Glasses	@	18.00 „
Decanters 1 pt. 395 1 qt.		4.50 each.



GRECIAN KEY.

½ Pint Tumblers	@	$ 9.50 doz.
1 Pint Tumblers	@	14.50 „
Liquers	@	7.50 „
Ports	@	8.80 „
Sherries	@	8.00 „
Clarets	@	10.00 „
Champagne	@	13.50 „
Cocktail	@	10.50 „
Finger Bowls	@	18.50 „
Decanters	@	4.95 „
Decanters	@	6.25 „



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1 Pint Tumbler	@	15.50 „
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Ports	@	9.50 „
Sherries	@	9.50 „
Clarets	@	10.50 „
Champagne	@	15.50 „
Cocktail	@	10.50 „
Decanters	@	4.50 „
Decanters	@	5.50 „
Finger Bowls	@	18.50 „

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BIRTH.

PARREN.—On April 16, 1928, at the French Hospital, to Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Parren, a daughter.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, April 17, 1928.

COLONIAL OFFICE POLICY.

The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has reached Kuala Lumpur in the course of his tour through Malaya, has had occasion, we observe, to repudiate some of the statements attributed to him when interviewed at Ipoh. He has not, however, so far as we are able to ascertain, repudiated certain assertions put in his mouth by a newspaperman at Taiping. The interview in question is reproduced in full in another column of to-day's issue. With what Mr. Ormsby-Gore said regarding the rubber situation we are not here concerned; we are at this point but interested in his remarks anent the policy of the Colonial Office, a matter in which we should hold more than an academic interest. Ever since Mr. Churchill went to the Colonial Office as Under-Secretary in 1906, he said, the policy of that department had been that representatives, both permanent civil servants and ministers, should get into close personal contact with the administrations and problems of the various dependencies.

This, as most will agree, is a commendable practice, and, in spite of Mr. Ormsby-Gore's boast that he has visited twenty-three British Crown Colonies, we should like to see more of it. In this Kong is so far "around the corner" after Ceylon is reached, for many of these official tours stop in the Straits, which is a distinct loss to Hong Kong,—and to the personages undertaking the tours. But this announcement of policy—which must come as a revelation to many—is not to be taken as an indication that the Colonial Office is likely to encourage the ventilation of private complaints through channels other than the strictly conventional, for Mr. Ormsby-Gore, in the interview to which we have referred, went on to say it was his experience that it was a great mistake for representatives of the department which he adorns to get involved in any local controversies, or in anything that falls within the purview of the local government, "the historical tradition of the Colonial Office being to delegate responsibility to the people who are doing the actual work on the spot."

In any case, if Mr. Ormsby-Gore could find the time to extend his tour to the shores of the Colony of Hong Kong no such complications as those at which he hinted would greet him. We all have our own little troubles and grumbles—we are Ordinance ridden, we have not enough water, monopolies flourish and we live under an archaic system of government—but none of these or our other trials and tribulations assume the magnitude which calls for other than purely local treatment. We are, in truth, a self-satisfied little Colony, and not without good reason, though this failing or virtue—according to the way of looking at it—is not one that would lessen in any way our cordial reception of Mr. Ormsby-Gore or any other Colonial Office official who took it upon himself to visit us.

Moscow's Propaganda.

It has, of course, been known for a long time that the Soviet's propaganda was nowhere more active than in India, and the review for 1926-27, which the Director of Public Information for the Government of India has just published and a summary of which Reuter has sent us, shows to what extent Moscow had set out in that direction. While therefore it is not surprising to read how busy Moscow has been in India in vilifying the British name, it comes as a disagreeable shock to read that the Soviet propaganda "has found acceptance in many Indian quarters where a truer appreciation of the realities of the situation might have been looked for." We are further told that "at least in Bombay and Calcutta new Workers' and Peasants' Parties have been formed which, unlike the Indian Communism Party, seem to enjoy both the approval and support of Communists outside of India." While well aware that the British authorities in India as elsewhere are very well able to cope with all that the Soviet may do or attempt to do, yet one cannot help feeling that a more rigorous policy in India with regard to Moscow's propaganda would have proved more effectual. The Soviet are always as ruthless as they dare to be and they only understand similar treatment, as do also their unfortunate dupes. We also read that "the Communist disorders in China" and "the despatch of an Indian Brigade to Shanghai had an effect upon India,"—one presumably that was made full use of by those interested in furthering Moscow's insidious propaganda. We may, however, rest assured that, ultimately, in India as in China the forces of lawlessness and disorder will receive their proper punishment; and it will come all the more swiftly and directly if we realise that we must always be vigilant and never relax in regarding Moscow and those who sympathise with all for which the Soviet stands as our implacable foe and the foe of all that is worth preserving in our conception of civilisation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JAPANESE FLEET.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—I am directed by the Japanese Fleet Entertainment Committee to thank you for the publicity and space which you have given to the news in connection with the visit to Hong Kong of the Japanese Fleet during the past week.

Yours, etc.,
M. S. Phillip,
Hon. Secretary.
Entertainment Committee,
Japanese Fleet.

Commodore's Office, Hong Kong, April 16.

MR. J. HYDE.

PRESENTATION BY KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

MANY YEARS' SERVICE.

Another resident of many years' standing in the Colony leaves to-morrow by the s.s. "Empress of Canada" in the person of Mr. J. Hyde, of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.

Mr. Hyde arrived here twenty-three years ago and has been a prominent and popular member of Kowloon's social life, being associated particularly with the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Bowling Green Club on both of which Clubs he had served on Committees for several years. He is a life member of the Kowloon Cricket Club.

Mr. Hyde has already been the recipient of a travelling clock, together with blackwood case, suitably inscribed from the members of the Bowling Green Club and last night a presentation was made by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, President, on behalf of the Kowloon Cricket Club.

Mr. Lindsell, in making the presentation of a silver tea-set to Mr. Hyde (senior) and of a gold wrist watch to Mr. Hyde (junior)—Mr. "Willie" Hyde—referred to Mr. J. Hyde's association with the Club for twenty years and to Mr. W. Hyde's athletic activities, particularly in the matter of tennis.

There was a large gathering of members on the occasion of the presentation and the health of the two departing members was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. J. Hyde is retiring and is settling down at Home, together with Mrs. Hyde and their son and daughter.

A BARBER'S SHOP.

JAPANESE PARTIES' CASE JUDGMENT.

Judgment for plaintiff against the first defendant was given in the Summary Court yesterday in the case in which Mrs. Masako Hayashida claimed $800, balance due under an agreement for the sale of her business (the Hayashida Barber Shop of 19 Praya, East). Defendants were Mr. and Mrs. Shinjiro Nanzawa.

Mr. Justice Wood held that although the note for the $800 had been surrendered afterwards by arrangement to the first defendant, without consideration, the plaintiff's claim under the original contract was good.

So far as the second defendant was concerned, judgment for her

MORE BANDITRY.

RENEWED FIRING ON FOREIGN CRAFT.

NEAR HANKOW.

Hankow, Yesterday.

Bandits have again been firing upon tugs and lighters in the vicinity of Mei-tan-chu, 23 miles above Hankow, on the Yangtsze River.

These bandits are thought to be migrating and Mei-tan-chu appears to be a convenient place for them to cross the Yangtsze.—British Naval Wireless.

(Note: Craft belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire were fired upon recently, leading to a protest by the British Consulate-General at Hankow to the local Nationalist authorities).

ARREST SEQUEL.

FORMER PRISONER CLAIMS DAMAGES.

SUMMARY COURT CASE.

A case commenced in the Summary Court this morning in which damages for alleged wrongful arrest, actuated by maliciousness, was claimed, the parties being Yu Chung, 6 Percival-street, plaintiff, and Ho Kin, 91/93 Park-street, defendant.

The case arises out of the arrest of plaintiff and his trial at the Kowloon Magistracy where he was subsequently discharged on a charge of converting to his own use $300 with which it was alleged he was entrusted by defendant to take to Canton.

Mr. D. L. Strellett was for plaintiff and Mr. J. M. d'Almada Remedios defended.

MR. WANAMAKER.

DEATH OF FAMOUS STOREKEEPER.

INSURED FOR £1,500,000.

Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, head of Wanamaker's great huge department stores in New York and Philadelphia, philanthropist, patron of flying, and owner of a fine string of polo ponies, whose death was recently announced, was one of the wealthiest men in the world. His life was insured for £1,500,000.

He was the second son of John Wanamaker, founder of the great stores, who began his career as an errand boy in a book shop and built up an immense fortune. His son was brought up to the business and for ten years managed the Paris branch. He secured the freehold of the old Pall Mall house to which the London branch was transferred some years ago, and in this branch he took a lively interest. He made frequent visits to London, and always showed real enjoyment in the pleasures of the capital.

Friend of King Edward.

He was a close friend of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, and made gifts to Sandringham Church in honour of her 80th birthday of a silver altar and a silver and oak pulpits. Last June he presented to the King a service of gold Communism plate set with diamonds, which has also been used at Sandringham. As a mark of his affection for England he gave to Westminster Abbey an ivory and gold processional cross.

Three years ago he opened an aeroplane department in his stores, which cater for every need except that of the card player. In accordance with a promise made to his mother, he did not allow cards to be sold in the stores. His interest in aviation led him to build the airship America I., which was wrecked in a storm in 1914, and after the outbreak of war his second airship, America II., became the property of Great Britain.

He was twice married and leaves a son and two daughters.

POLICE RESERVE.

COMMENDED SERVICE BADGE.

Orders by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. C. S. P. has been pleased to grant Commended Service Badges to the following members of the Flying Squad.

Constable. R.805 Lo Shiu Wah, Constable. R.828 Henry Kew, Constabel. R.830 J. Kotwall. For valuable services rendered in the Flying Squad for the last two years.

(Sgd) W. KENT, A.S.P.
Adjutant.

Hong Kong, April 17th, 1928.

$10,000 A MONTH.

CANTON TO HELP KOWLOON RAILWAY.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

Canton Yesterday.

A petition has been forwarded to the Provincial Government through the Bureau of Reconstruction, by Mr. Lo Min, managing director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, requesting subsidies from the Government to his offices to meet current expenditure, and also settlement of debts that have been outstanding for some years. It is pointed out that under present conditions expenditure exceeds income.

Extensive repairs to running stock and sleepers are already necessary, and unless funds are forthcoming, debts will increase and a serious position of affairs will arise.

It is learned the Government has sanctioned the appropriation of $10,000 monthly to be paid to the Railway in answer to the above petition. The Department of Finance has received instructions to this effect, and we understand the first payment is ready.—"Canton Gazette"

POLAR FLIGHT.

"ITALIA'S" EXCITING EXPERIENCES.

MACHINE DAMAGED.

Berlin, Yesterday.

The "Italia" has arrived at Seddin, Pomerania, after a 30 hours thrilling flight through storms.

London, Yesterday.

The buffeting received by the North Polar airship "Italia" in the storm, as described in a message from Berlin, reads almost like a Trans-Atlantic flight.

The distance from Milan to Seddin is only 700 miles. The airship took thirty hours, because she lost her bearings in Silesia after a terrible time over the Carpathians.

The observatory and wireless station at Lindberg put them right and the aerodrome at Gleiwitz tried to persuade them to land, but Nobile decided to carry on.

The "Italia" was considerably damaged, her port stabiliser being partly torn off in the storm in Silesia, while one motor was disabled. Great difficulties attached to the landing at Seddin.—Reuter.

ROYAL VISIT.

BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN'S HOLIDAY.

VISITING DENMARK.

Copenhagen, To-day.

Their Belgian Majesties, accompanied by the Count of Flanders, Princess Marie Jose and the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Hymans, arrived here and were received at the station by the Danish Royal Family, Ministers, military and civil authorities.

They were cheered by crowds when en route to the palace.—Reuter.

DOWN TOOLS.

BOMBAY MILLWORKERS' UNREST SEQUEL.

12 MILLS AFFECTED.

Bombay, To-day.

The recent unrest of the Bombay millworkers has culminated in 20,000 operatives of 12 mills laying down their tools, evidently as the result of the labour leaders circulating leaflets recommending a general strike.

DO YOU KNOW?

To-day's List of Little Posers.

From day to day in the "China Mail" appear half a dozen questions of a general nature, for which acknowledgment is due to the "Daily Sketch,"" Answers will be found on page 9 of this issue.

1. Who invented the accordion?
2. What an Act of God is?
3. To what body Scottish barristers belong?
4. The three parts of an affidavit?
5. What valuable liquid is obtained from sawdust?
6. Where the largest military garrison in the United Kingdom is?

MACAO OPIUM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

to the Defendant. The latter pointed this out to the messenger, who replied that the Bank Compradore had told him to take the cheque to the Macao Opium Farm and that he had therefore brought it to Defendant's place of business. On making further enquiries the Defendant learnt that a few days after the account was opened by the Yau Seng Company the Compradore was informed that the Yau Seng Company had obtained by tender the Opium Monopoly in Macao from the Government of that Colony (see correspondence marked "H.2." to "H.6." in the Appendix to the Petition of Defendant to the Governor of Macao hereinafter mentioned).

"Quite Natural."

Defendant also said that about August 12, 1927, a friend of his, Chow Chung by name, who had been in the habit of contributing to the capital of the Yue Sing Company, came and asked his advice about taking shares in the Yau Seng Company. Defendant states that he advised Fung not to take up any shares but to make enquiries about this last named company; and that on August 12, 1927, he wrote the letter of this date, which is marked "H.7." in the Appendix to the Defendant's Petition to the Governor of Macao, suggesting to Fung the lines on which his enquiries should proceed.

Public Announcement.

In view of the action of the Government of Macao with respect to the termination of the Opium Contract with the Yue Sing Company; and of the public announcement as to the future policy of that Government with regard to Opium, it is quite natural that Defendant should have been surprised at the rumours and information to which reference has been made; and he says that in consequence he started on the preparation of a Petition to the Governor of Macao in which he set out his general services and benefactions to the Cloony of Macao, and his fulfilment of all obligations under his contracts with that Government; and on these grounds he based a claim for fair and sympathetic treatment at the hands of the Government where his interests or those of the Yue Sing Company were concerned.

The Petition then goes on to refer to the public announcement of the future policy of the Government of Macao as to Opium; to certain action taken by that Government against the Yue Sing Company and its representative in Macao, which is claimed to be unwarranted by Portuguese Law, to the engagement of Lu Kin Butt by the Opium Administrator without reference to the Defendant; to the interference of the Plaintiff in certain criminal proceedings in Hong Kong against Lu Kin Butt with respect to which the Defendant makes some strong comments on the action of the Plaintiff; to the failure of the Government of Macao to return, at the due time, the money deposited by the Yue Sing Co. to secure the performance of its obligations under the Opium Contract with that Government; to the activities of the Yau Seng Company in obtaining contributions to its capital from members of the public on the ground that it had obtained the opium concession in Macao; and to several other matters in respect of which the Defendant on his own behalf and that of the Yue Sing Company complained of unfair or bad treatment. The Petition ended with a prayer for an enquiry into the matters complained of.

Already Printed.

The Defendant stated, and his statement is borne out by the evidence, that the original of this Petition had been typed, and copies of it and most of the Appendices to it, had been already printed when he received a letter dated Agust 23, 1927, from Fung Cheong with the result of the enquiries suggested in the letter of Defendant to Fung of August 12, 1927, above referred to. As an enclosure to the former letter was a receipt dated June 30, 1927, signed by Lu Kin Butt and given to a subscriber to the Yau Seng Co., but not referring to the character of the business to be carried on by that Company. What the business was intended to be was, however, made clear when the correspondence above mentioned and marked "H.2." to "H.6." came into the hands of the Defendant; and this correspondence, as well as the letter "H.7." from Fung Cheong of August 23, 1927, was included in the Petition.

In my opinion this letter carries, substantially, the meaning placed upon it by the Plaintiff, and is defamatory of him. No attempt is made to justify this defamatory meaning; and Defendant, through his Counsel, expressly stated that he made no reflections on the honesty or official conduct of the Plaintiff in connection with the matters mentioned in these proceedings.

The Plaintiff further alleges that the Petition, including the letter, (hereafter referred to as the "Fung letter") came into the hands of certain persons in Macao and Hong Kong and was published to them; but different considerations arise with regard to publication in Macao and Hong Kong.

Plaintiff's Case.

The Petition and the Appendices are in the English language; and so far as Hong Kong is concerned it would be presumed that any one who read the "Fung Letter" would understand its meaning until the contrary was proved. But in Macao the vernacular is Portuguese and the contrary presumption arises; and the Plaintiff must show affirmatively that the person to whom a libel is delivered, read and understood its contents.

The Plaintiff's case was that there was publication in Macao to certain persons; and I will deal with them in three categories:—

(a) The Governor;
(b) Members of the Legislative Council of Macao;
(c) Sixteen gentlemen who are or were engaged in the practice of the law in that place.

It is clearly established that the "Fung letter" came into the hands of the Governor, but there was no direct evidence that he knew English. On the other hand there is evidence that he communicated with the Treasurer of Macao with reference to it; and that he directed an enquiry to be held in Hong Kong at which the matters referred to in the "Fung letter" were directed to be, and were, gone into. The evidence is not very strong but I am of opinion that there is some evidence from which the inference may reasonably be drawn that he read and understood its contents.

As regards the numbers of the Legislative Council of Macao I held, at the end of Plaintiff's case, that there was no evidence to show that any of these gentlemen read and understood the contents of the "Fung letter," and that therefore there was no case for Defendant to answer so far as they were concerned.

With reference to the 16 gentlemen above mentioned I held that there were was evidence of an actionable publication to Dr. C. M. Leitao, but not to the remaining fifteen.

Local Publication.

As regards publication in Hong Kong, this was alleged and proved in the case of Senor Albuquerque, the Portuguese Consul-General, and of Mr. Cheung Choi; but the publication to Senor Albuquerque was made after the issue of the writ in this action and is clearly, therefore, not actionable as far as the present proceedings are concerned. In the case of Mr. Chong Choi publication was admitted, but was alleged to have been made for the purpose of obtaining a translation of the "Fung letter" into Chinese. It was urged on behalf of the Defendant that if there was a publication to the Governor, it was made on a privileged occasion, without malice to the Plaintiff but with the purpose of securing an Enquiry (inter alia) into facts which had come to the knowledge of the Defendant through the medium of the "Fung letter"; and the action of the Defendant was bona fide and with reference to a matter in which the Defendant, by reason of his long and intimate connection with public affairs had an interest, and was published to the Governor who had a corresponding interest and duty in that behalf.

As regards the publication to Dr. Leitao the Defendant's Counsel argued that it was done with the bona fide object of obtaining advice from one of his legal advisers, and that the publication was therefore privileged.

Facts of Incident.

The facts of this incident were that Defendant had sent a copy of the Petition and its Appendices to 16 lawyers in Macao, though the reading and understanding of these documents was only brought home to Dr. Leitao. It was urged that the transmission to 16 legal gentlemen was not bona fide and clearly showed that the Defendant, under the guise of consulting his legal advisers, was merely attempting to obtain a wide circulation of the defamatory matter contained in the Petition and Appendices. At first sight it certainly does appear that this somewhat unusual procedure requires explanation; and the explanation given was the production of 16 retainers covering the services of all these 16 legal gentlemen, and the statement that Defendant liked to have a number of opinions so that he might select from among them those which agreed with his own views. The retainers were for substantial amounts varying from $2,400 to $600 each; and after considering carefully the somewhat unusual character of the Defendant's methods in this respect I can see no ground for saying that the transmission of the Petition and its Appendices to Dr. Leitao and the other 15 legal gentlemen was done mala fide or for any purpose other than that of obtaining their opinion on certain points submitted to them in the printed letter of September 8, 1927, which accompanied each set of documents.

As regards the publication to Mr. Cheong Choi it was alleged that the translation into Chinese was required for the use of a Chinese member of the Macao Legislative Council that publication to such member of the Council would have been privileged and that the introduction of Mr. Cheong Choi into the transaction was merely for the purpose of enabling the Defendant to give effect to the privilege.

Privileged Occasions.

I am of opinion that the evidence adduced constrained me to hold that each publication proved was made on a privileged occasion, and that in the absence of evidence of express malice shown by the Defendant against the Plaintiff, the case of the Plaintiff must fail; but Counsel for the Plaintiff strongly pressed on me that there was ample evidence of express malice.

In the first place he argued that the phraseology of the Petition and of the "Fung letter" showed that Defendant was under the influence of anger, and that his language was of such a violent character as to lead to the conclusion that he was actuated by wrong feeling against the Plaintiff. I have considered the language complained of but cannot see that it discloses any excessive violence of language. In translating the "Fung letter", the Defendant made certain interpolations in the text, and on them Counsel for the Plaintiff laid very great stress, as showing that Defendant was actuated by sinister motives in publishing the "Fung letter." It was urged on behalf of the Plaintiff that Defendant deliberately mistranslated certain Chinese characters which he knew to mean "as security" so as to make them appear to refer to the wife of the Governor of Macao. Defendant strenuously denied this allegation, and stated that he had had to deposit security to the extent of $700,000 while the statement in the "Fung letter" was that the security required of the Yau Seng Company amounted to only $70,000; that, though the literal translation of the characters "Tuk Po" ("as security") were clear, the small amount of the deposit made him doubt whether the literal translation was the correct one: and that his sole object in using the words was to direct the attention of the authorities to the need for investigation. In any case, if express malice is shown by the use of the words "Tuk Po" and these accompanying it, it is malice towards some person other than the Plaintiff.

No Express Malice.

So far as the reference to the payment through the Plaintiff to Tsoi Teng, and the interpolations are concerned, it would appear that the Chinese Characters are correctly rendered as Tsoi Teng and I can discover no evidence of express malice against the Plaintiff either in the translation or in the words interpolated; and, in fact, little emphasis was laid upon them by Counsel for the Plaintiff during the latter part of the Hearing.

Counsel for Plaintiff also argued that the letter of 8th September, 1927, which accompanied the copies of the Petition sent to the 16 legal gentlemen under the circumstances already mentioned disclosed express malice against the Plaintiff on the part of the Defendant. Certainly this cannot be said of the first four paragraphs of the letter which so far as I can see, relate to grievances of the Defendant against the Governmen of Macao and make no reference, direct or indirect, to Plaintiff.

But in paragraph 5 the Defendant asks for advice as to whether he can give circulation to he statements contained in his Petition in London, Paris, Lisbon, New York, Hong Kong and Macao; and it is argued on behalf of Plaintiff that this expressed intention to publish so widely is with the object of giving still greater currency to his charges against the Plaintiff, and so discloses his animus against the Plaintiff. Here again I cannot agree with this contention; and can see no evidence of wrong feeling against the Plaintiff either in the letter itself or in the circumstances attending its transmission to the 16 legal gentlemen.

300 Printed.

Although, as a matter of fact, Defendant only distributed some 30 copies of the Petition and its Appendices, 300 copies were actually printed for him; and it is argued that this shows an intention to injure the Plaintiff by an altogether unnecessary publication of the Petition. But the Defendant said that his reason for taking so many copies was only that the Printers charged as much for 30 copies as for 300; and that that is the reason why he took delivery of such a large number. I see no reason to doubt this explanation.

There is one further matter with which I must deal in connection with this part of the Plaintiff's case. It would appear that the Governor of Macao thought that enquiry should be made into the tion; and accordingly deputed certain Portuguese Officials to go into the matter.

The Enquiry was commenced on 21st September, 1927, at the Portuguese Consulate General in Hong Kong, and Defendant was invited to attend; and was questioned at length both on that and on the succeeding day on the allegations contained in the Petition. I can see nothing in his evidence at the Enquiry which can be considered as going to show that he was actuated by express malice against Plaintiff; the Defendant certainly re-affirms the charges made against the Plaintiff in the Petition, in respect of *which no proceedings* have been taken against the Defendant, but I can see nothing in the substance or in the language of the Defendant at the Enquiry which shows him to be under the influence of any wrong or sinister feeling against the Plaintiff.

For Defendant.

In the result I have come to the conclusion that, though the "Fung letter" is defamatory of the Plaintiff, its publication was in each instance on a privileged occasion; and that the Plaintiff has failed to prove that, in making any such publication, the Defendant was actuated by express malice.

My judgment must, therefore, be for the Defendant with costs.

A stay of execution was re-

OPIUM TRAFFIC.

FULLER, DETAILS WANTED FROM FRANCE.

LIVELY DISCUSSION.

Geneva, Yesterday.

There was a somewhat lively two-hour discussion at this morning's sitting of the Opium Conference, with regard to the enormous quantities of opium introduced into France and the absence of full information in regard to its utilisation.

M. Bourgeois, in his reply, stated that fuller details could be furnished as soon as the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 was ratified. He added that 60 per cent. of the opium was used for medicinal purposes, the remaining 40 per cent. for the manufacture of morphine.

After hearing M. Bourgeois' explanation, Count Sato moved the closure of the discussion. The chairman hoped that M. Bourgeois would eventually clear up the large discrepancies between the figures of French imports and exports.—Reuter.

Other Dangerous Drugs.

Geneva, To-day.

With the exception of the unaual reports from the United States, Japan and Portugal on the import and export of narcotics, the committee has passed the reports of all other countries, after which the committee requested Sir. Malcolm Delevingne to draft a resolution asking the Governments to include benzoil and morphine in their regulations dealing with the manufacture, import and export of other dangerous drugs.

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYERS & EMPLOYEES MEET.

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

London, To-day.

A further attempt to settle the Cotton Industry dispute with regard to hours and wages will be made in Manchester to-day at the Joint Conference of representatives of the employers and trade unionists.

One of the latter, prior to the conference, stated that they were as opposed as ever to a reduction of wages but they wanted to know what the employers meant by "giving full productive effect to a 48 hours' working week."

The "Bones of Contention."

It is considered very probable that the operatives will be willing favourably to discuss a full-production week but not a wage reduction proposal. It is understood that the employers are not unanimous in forcing a crisis on the wages question if a full-production week is obtainable.—Reuter.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE INQUIRY INTO LILLOAH WORKSHOPS.

OFFICIAL COMMENDATION.

Simla, To-day.

The officers deputed to enquire into the working of the East Indian Railway workshops at Lilloah have recommended a reduction of the staff by 2,600 spread over 20 months.

The Government of India has accepted the recommendation.—Reuter.

Shadows Before

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

To-day—Queen"s Theatre; "The Lady of the Harem."

To-day—World Theatre; "Love's Blindness" at 5.15 and 9.20), Chinese Picture "Retaliation" (at 2.30 and 7.15).

To-day—Star Theatre; "Excuse Me."

To-day— Special Concert, at Cheer 'O Y.M.C.A., at 7.45 p.m.

April 19-21—Queen's Theatre; "The Gay Retreat."

April 19-21—World Theatre; "A Man's Past."

April 19-21—Star Theatre; "The Honeymoon Express."

April 19—Dance, at Cheer 'O Y.M.C.A., at 7.30 p.m.

April 20—Quarry Bay Dance, at 7.30 p.m.

April 21— Cheer 'O Y.M.C.A. Social, at 7.30 p.m.

April 22—Music, at Cheer 'O Y.M.C.A., at 7.30 p.m.

April 23—Cheer 'O Dance at Helena May Institute, at 8.30 p.m.

April 23—Cheer 'O Dance at Helena May Institute, at 8.30 p.m.

April 26—St. Peter's Club concert in St. John's Cathedral Hall.

Sports.

April 18—Whist Drive, at Cheer 'O Y.M.C.A., at 7 p.m.

April 21—St. Peter's Club first annual marathon race, 3 p.m.

Lammerts' Auction.

April 19—At Sales Room, Duddell-st., valuable household furniture, etc., etc., 2.30 p.m.

Meetings.

To-day—Sanitary Board meeting, 4.30 p.m.

April 18—Meeting of the Diocesan Old Girls' Association, 6 p.m.

April 20— Annual meeting of members of the Victoria Recreation Club at V.R.C., 6 p.m.

April 23—Extraordinary meeting of the China Light & Power Co., (1918) Ltd., St. George's Bldg., 11 a.m.

April 24—Fiftieth annual meeting of China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Company's offices, Pedder-st., noon.

Miscellaneous.

To-day—Inspection of Police reserve in conjunction with the H.K. Police Force and H.K. Fire Brigade, Murray Parade ground.

April 18—H.E. The Governor lectures in the University on "Elements in an Analysis of Thought and Its Activities," at 5 p.m.

April 20—Fraternal dinner to H.K. European medical practitioners and others by the H.K. Chinese Medical Assen., at South China Restaurant.

TO-DAY'S FILMS.

"THE LADY OF THE HAREM" AT QUEEN'S.

"The Lady of the Harem," which has been drawing large audiences at the Queen's Theatre since Sunday, is having its final showings to-day. Produced on a lavish scale, the story has been adapted from "Hassan," the famous stage production, and deals with Persia during the days of the Arabian Nights. Greta Nissen is seen as a beautiful Persian maid who is taken as the Sultan's slave. Ernest Torrence plays the role of "Hassan" the happy-go-luck confectioner, and William Collier, Jr., is the dashing lover. One of the many tremendous scenes in the picture is the swimming of a wide river by over a thousand beggars who storm the Sultan's place and effect the maiden. "The Lady of the Harem" was produced by Raoul Walsh, famous as the director of "The Thief of Bagdad".

ELINOR GLYN FILM.

Elinor Glyn's novel, "Love's Blindness" has been transferred to the screen in a film that will be shown at the World Theatre to-day and to-morrow at 5.15 and 9.20 only. A carefully chosen cast, headed by Pauline Starke, Antonio Moreno, and Lilyan Tashman, interprets the story, which is set in a background of English aristocracy. The local of the story shifts between London and a baronial country estate, affording opportunity for a brilliant display of the diversions and routine of smart society. The settings are lavish, particularly the country estate, whose furnishings and decorations were personally chosen by Mme. Glyn herself. At the 2.30 and 7.15 performances the Chinese drama "Retaliation" will be shown.

NORMA SHEARER COMEDY.

The chief picture in the continuous programme at the Star Theatre to-day and to-morrow, "Excuse Me," is a comedy that moves with express speed from start to finish. "Excuse Me" presents Norma Shearer and Conrad Nagel as two distraught lovers who dash aboard an overland train, expecting to find a minister there only to find him missing. Renee Adoree appears as a friend of the hero from France who cause him huge embarrassment by claiming to be his wife. "Excuse Me" is full of amusing complications and ends with a fine snap.

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	EVERY MORNING, NOON, AND NIGHT ...	,,
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	SUNSET DOWN IN SOMERSET	Waltz.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A suspected outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease is under observation at Catsfield, near Battle, Sussex.

Mr. Henry Dowling, 64, a retired theatre manager, has died as the result of a 20ft. fall from a bed-room window at Southend.

"Death from natural causes" was the verdict at an inquest at Pentonville prison on George Wilson, 49, who was found dead in his cell.

Miss Phyllis Dare, who has been ill, has returned to the cast of "The Yellow Mask," Mr. Edgar Wallace's musical play, at the Carlton Theatre.

According to Herr Emil Ludwig, the well-known German biographer, Bismarck smoked 100,000 cigars and drank 5,000 bottles of champagne in five years.

London, April 16.—There are wintry conditions throughout England, with heavy falls of snow and sleet as a result of a depression from Europe.—Reuter.

Three boys who escaped from the Essex Industrial School, Chelmsford, gave themselves up to a policeman at Southend, having walked nearly 30 miles in slippers.

For failing to pay for a seat on Blake Pier, a Chinese who was also alleged to have used abusive language towards an Indian constable, was yesterday fined $4 by Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy.

Mr. Cecil Polhill, a wealthy London resident who was formerly a member of the China Inland Mission and was one of the famous "Cambridge Seven" who came out to China as missionaries, intends to visit Tientsin soon for evangelistic work.

A Chinese watchmaker of No. 72, Laichikok-road, reported to the police yesterday that as the result of his remonstrating with his wife for continuously playing mah jongg, she committed suicide by drinking some acid used for leaning silver watches.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a coolie employed at the Kowloon Godowns was charged before Mr. W. Schofield with the larceny of 20 fathoms of Manila rope from the N.Y.K. s.s. "Hakusan Maru". Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

Three robbers raided a preserved meat shop at No. 180, Shanghai-street on Sunday night. One produced a dagger and stabbed a foki of the shop on the head. Other fokis of the shop raised an alarm and the robbers escaped without stealing anything. No arrest was made. The injured man was removed to the hospital.

Mr. Albert Coates, the conductor, who has accepted an invitation from the Soviet Government to direct a series of performances of grand opera in Petrograd and Moscow, left London recently and will remain in Russia five weeks. Mr. Coates says that artistically the Russian's are far advanced compared with other nations.

The mistress of a trading junk was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy with the unlawful possession without a permit of a rifle and 117 rounds of ammunition, a Smith Wesson revolver and 40 rounds. She pleaded that the contraband had been on the junk for a number of years and was a legacy of her dead husband. A fine of $250 was imposed.

A foreigner motoring to Woosung on Saturday came across a Chrysler, car, overturned, and with everything above the chassis stripped off, indicating that it must have skidded some distance after upsetting. The Chinese chauffeur was lying near by, dead. The foreigner reported the matter to the Woosung police, who admitted that they had been apprised of the accident, but the body and the car still were there when he returned some time later. He then notified the Chapel police, who also admitted that they had received a previous report.

Montreal.—The largest loss of life ever recorded in the destruction of a private residence in Canada occurred near Valley Junction, in the parish of Ste. Marie de Beauce, Quebec, last month, when ten persons perished through the burning of the home of Mr. Thomas Cliche. The victims were Mrs. Cliche, her eight children, and their grandfather. The father vainly attempted to rescue his family, but the house, a wooden construction, was burnt to the ground in a few minutes. The fire broke out while the household was asleep, and when the discovery was made by the father and mother they ran out to give the alarm, returning afterwards to try to rescue their family. The mother perished in her efforts to save her children.

Two motor-cars and two valuable dogs were destroyed in a warehouse fire at Cardiff Docks.

The body of William Paterson, aged four, has been recovered from the reservoir at Greenock.

The Rev. T. W. Pearce, O.B.E., LL.D., will lay the foundation stone of the new wing of Morrison Hall on Tuesday afternoon, April 24.

Oslo, April 16.—An order in Council announces the decision to re-establish the gold standard and allow the export of gold from May. 1.

Among the passengers arrived yesterday by the "President Jackson" were Mr. O. N. Brown of the National City Bank and Mr. John S. Mosher an American Foreign Service officer, who is bound for Canton, China.

Further evidence was heard by Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon in the case in which a meat stall holder of the Wanchai market is charged with causing grievous bodily harm to a teahouse waiter. The defendant denied injuring the complainant and suggested that the only reason the latter blamed him was because they had quarrelled some four months before. A further adjournment was given until next Friday afternoon.

King George, laughing as any man might after a wedding. The King attended the nuptials of Lady Kathleen Crichton, who was married to the Marquess of Hamilton at St. Martins-in-the-Field.

Lam King-tong, a foreman of the P. W. D., depot at Wanchai was yesterday charged at the Central Magistracy with aiding and abetting in the theft of 12 gallons of gasoline, whilst another man was charged with receiving the oil. It was suggested for the defence that the driver of a motor lorry who filled the petrol into his tank and later sold it in Kennedy-town for $3 had a grudge against the foreman and did so to get him into trouble. The case was adjourned until Wednesday.

A correspondent wrote recently to a Shanghai paper to the following effect:—"When I was up-country during the recent China New Year holidays, I saw in a Chinese village, near Tucksing Marsh, a very fine specimen of a Labrador dog. This dog had obviously been in foreign hands recently, as, when we neared a village, he came bounding out and was extremely glad to see a foreigner again. I inquired from the villagers where the dog had come from, and they claimed the dog had been given them when a pup by some foreigner. This statement is open to question, as the dog, besides being friendly to foreigners, answered to the name of Nigger and had on a fine collar. Perhaps you will be good enough to find space for this information, in the hope of restoring the dog to its owner."

At Leeds Assizes John Brown Thompson, aged 30, a painter, was charged with demanding money with menaces from Vera Annie Waite, at a sub-post office at Huddersfield. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. It was stated that Thompson, wearing a mask, entered the sub-post office, where only two girl clerks were on duty, and demanded at the pistol point the contents of the till. Both girls, Miss Waite and Miss Parker, refused, and took the pistol from Thompson, who ran away. The judge said the two young ladies were to be congratulated on their courage. It had been urged that the prisoner did not intend to hurt them, and that he only had a toy pistol, but his lordship was satisfied that he intended to terrorise them, and that but for their presence of mind, he might have succeeded in carrying out a robbery.

Mrs. Lucy Ann Ball, who had been a widow for 50 years, has died at Mansfield at the age of 101.

Dr. W. J. Howarth, Medical Officer of Health for the City of London since 1913, has resigned for health reasons.

At the age of 91, Mr. Alfred Pratt, of Stanbridgeford, Beds, walked three miles to vote in a county council election.

Motor bandits raided a costumier's shop in High-street Bromley, Kent, in the early morning and escaped with about £700 worth of women's costumes, gowns, and dresses.

Mr. A. G. Rentor, who unsuccessfully contested the recent Northampton by-election, has been adopted as Conservative candidate for Northampton at the general election.

Two Chinese laundrymen, charged at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, with offences under the Aliens Order, were fined £12 and £10 respectively, and one of them was ordered to be deported.

Alderman C. E. Mumford has accepted an apology from Lord Garioch, following the incident at the Leas Cliff Hall, Folkestone, when Lord Garioch protested against the alderman reading during a concert.

When the Cunarder "Berengaria," 52,226 tons, which was formerly the German liner "Imperator," docked at Southampton last month she had completed 100 Trans-Atlantic voyages under British command.

M. Valdemaras, the Lithuanian Premier, has ordered the arrest of M. Draugalis, a former Minister of the Interior, and M. Mikishis, a former M.P., on charges of supplying for army use American lard of inferior quality under Lithuanian labels.

A collision between a private motor car and a transport vehicle occurred on the road to Castle Peak on Sunday, near Tainamchung. The driver of the transport car was thrown out and injured, whilst two Chinese ladies who were riding in the private car received slight abrasions.

Burglars broke into a branch post office in Croydon-road, Caterham Valley, Surrey, and took several small packets about the size of Treasury notes. The packets were pension forms, of no use to anybody except Post Office officials, and they were found afterwards on the roadside.

Mr. H. Zimmermann arrived here on the "President Pierce" from Manila. Through passengers include Dr. F. R. Duncan, the Rev. & Mrs. H. E. Studley, Dr. and Mrs. M. N. Tuoson for Shanghai; Mr. & Mrs. J. A. McElhinney for Kobe; Mr. L. C. Hammond for Yokohama; Dr. & Mrs. C. F. Moriarty for Victoria; Lt.-Comdr. I. D. Coyle (s.c.), U. S. N. for Seattle.

The Library and Reading Room Sub-Committee of the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. has issued an appeal for a regular supply of periodicals, papers, magazines, books, etc. The appeal is signed by members of the Committee and attached is an order form on Messrs. Kelly and Walsh or Messrs. Brewer giving them authority to order a copy (or copies) of a publication for one year.

Smart sentence of four months' hard labour was yesterday imposed by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy on a Chinese fireman who was charged with abusing his position of trust by robbing the inmates of a house on the Laichikok-road, Shamshuipo, of a quantity of jewellery worth $32.40 whilst the Fire Brigade was engaged in fighting a fire at 10 p.m. on April 13. It was stated in evidence by Sub-Inspector Dick, that the accused was made by Mr. Saunders of the Fire Brigade to take off his boots, and the jewellery fell out of one boot.

Judge Cann had before him at Brighton County Court recently what he described as an extraordinary case in which a woman with £5,000, instead of being content with the interest, embarked upon a picture business and engaged men who were apparently incompetent or something else. She lost every penny, he said, involving herself in large liabilities, borrowed money, which was also lost, and then, when the crisis came, had not a penny to pay anyone except a dividend of six-pence in the pound. It was really dangerous for women to embark upon such ventures with no practical experience of what they were doing. He suspended for two years an application for discharge from bankruptcy by Miss Betsy Cohen, formerly of the Scala Cinema, Western-road, Brighton.

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PARROT

Sport Columns

HOME FOOTBALL.

LATEST RESULTS IN THE LEAGUE.

END OF SEASON GAMES.

London, Yesterday.

League football matches played to-day (home team mentioned first) resulted as follow:—

Division I.

Sheffield United 5, Sunderland 1.

Division II.

Clapton Orient 2, Oldham 0.
Hull 0, Manchester City 0.

Division III (South).

Charlton 1, Bournemouth 1.

Division III (North).

Darlington 4, Nelson 1.

Scottish League (Div. I).

Motherwell 2, Aberdeen 1.

—Reuter.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The league tables are now as follow:—

Division I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Huddersfield	37	20	7	10	84	60	47
Everton	38	17	12	9	88	59	46
Leicester	38	17	10	11	87	68	44
Derby	39	16	10	13	88	73	42
Aston Villa	38	16	8	14	71	66	40
Cardiff	39	15	10	14	65	75	40
Bolton	39	15	9	15	74	63	39
Portsmouth	38	16	7	15	65	77	39
West Ham	39	14	10	15	77	78	38
Tottenham	40	15	8	17	73	80	38
Bury	39	17	4	18	72	79	38
Sunderland	38	14	9	15	67	69	37
Arsenal	37	13	11	13	75	78	37
Newcastle	37	13	11	13	72	75	37
Burnley	39	15	7	17	75	88	37
Liverpool	38	12	12	14	80	76	36
Birmingham	39	11	14	14	63	72	36
Middlesbro'	38	11	13	14	77	80	35
Blackburn	37	13	9	15	54	67	35
Sheffield U.	37	13	8	16	71	79	34
M'chester U.	38	13	7	18	61	75	33
Wednesday	38	10	12	16	73	75	32

Division II.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Leeds	39	24	7	8	94	51	55
M'chester C.	38	23	8	7	90	55	54
Chelsea	39	22	8	9	70	39	52
Preston	39	21	8	10	92	58	50
Stoke	39	19	8	12	68	56	46
Oldham	39	18	7	14	69	48	43
West Brom.	39	16	10	13	86	67	42
Swansea	38	16	10	12	69	60	42
Grimsby	39	14	12	13	63	73	40
Port Vale	38	17	5	16	66	57	39
Notts. Forest	38	15	9	14	80	76	39
Bristol C.	39	15	8	16	75	78	38
Hull	39	11	14	14	39	48	36
Notts. County	39	12	11	16	65	71	35
Southampton	39	13	7	19	64	68	33
Reading	39	11	11	17	53	74	33
Barnsley	39	11	11	17	50	83	33
Wolves	38	12	8	18	60	88	32
Clapton O.	39	11	9	19	53	72	31
Blackpool	38	11	8	19	74	98	30
Fulham	39	11	7	21	66	85	29
Sth. Shields	39	7	8	24	52	103	22

Division III. (South).

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Millwall	38	27	5	6	120	50	59
Northants	37	21	9	7	94	54	51
Plymouth	38	20	6	12	48	51	46
Swindon	35	18	8	9	80	56	44
Brighton	38	17	10	11	72	61	44
Newport	38	17	9	12	76	69	43
Exeter	39	15	12	12	62	55	42
Crystal Pal.	37	16	10	11	70	66	42
Southend	38	18	5	15	71	59	41
Queen's P.R.	39	16	8	15	65	63	40
Brentford	39	16	6	17	71	69	38
Bournemouth	39	13	11	15	69	70	37
Charlton	38	12	13	13	53	64	37
Gillingham	37	12	10	15	55	68	34
Luton	37	13	7	17	85	77	33
Watford	37	11	9	17	58	69	31
Merthyr	39	9	12	18	51	84	29
Norwich	37	8	13	16	59	67	29
Bristol R.	37	12	4	21	64	85	28
Walsall	39	10	8	21	66	98	28
Coventry	37	10	7	20	57	84	27
Torquay	38	7	12	19	47	98	26

Division III (North).

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Bradford	39	24	9	6	101	41	57
Lincoln	39	22	6	11	83	62	50
Tranmere	37	21	7	9	96	60	49
Stockport	37	21	7	9	79	44	49
Doncaster	38	21	6	11	82	39	48
Bradford C.	39	17	11	11	83	58	45
Darlington	38	19	5	14	84	66	43
Accrington	39	17	8	14	73	72	42
Southport	40	19	4	17	64	66	42
Wrexham	39	17	6	16	60	62	40
New Brighton	37	14	11	12	62	49	39
Halifax	38	12	13	13	67	65	37
Rotherham	39	13	10	16	62	62	36
Rochdale	38	15	6	17	68	72	36
Crewe	39	12	9	18	73	77	33
Chesterfield	40	12	9	19	66	75	33
Hartlepools	38	14	5	19	61	77	33
Ashington	38	10	8	20	67	99	28
Wigan	39	9	9	21	50	89	27
Barrow	38	9	9	20	49	98	27
Durham	38	10	6	22	46	91	26
Nelson	38	10	4	24	65	121	22

Scottish League.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Rangers	35	24	7	4	102	34	55
Motherwell	38	23	9	6	92	46	55
Celtic	35	21	8	6	85	35	50
Hearts	37	19	7	11	88	54	45
St. Mirren	37	18	8	11	76	72	44
Aberdeen	38	19	5	14	71	60	43
Partick	36	17	6	13	80	63	40
Kilmarnock	37	15	10	12	67	73	40
Cowdenbeath	37	16	7	14	66	67	39
Falkirk	37	16	5	16	75	67	37
St. Johnstone	36	14	8	14	66	61	36
Hibernians	37	13	8	16	70	72	34
Airdrieonians	37	11	11	15	58	68	33
Dundee	36	13	6	17	62	78	32
Queen's Park	37	12	6	19	68	79	30
Clyde	37	10	10	17	45	71	30
Hamilton	37	11	5	21	65	84	27
Raith R.	36	10	6	20	55	88	26
Bo'ness	36	9	7	20	45	82	25
Dunfermline	37	4	3	30	38	123	11

NEXT FIGHT.

New York March 22.

Phil Scott has arranged to fight the Miami heavy-weight, Benny Touchstone, at New York, on April 10.

GOLF MATCHES.

RESULTS OF TWO PLAYED ON SUNDAY.

INTER-BANK SCORES.

At the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club's Fanling course on Sunday, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China defeated the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation by 5 points. Scores:—

Singles.

Chartered Bank.		H.K. & S Bank.	
A. H. Ferguson	1½	E. D. Black	0
T. L. Christie	1	J. H. Raikes	0
D. J. Gilmore	1¼	G. B. Dunnett	0
J. Cameron	1¼	R. A. Green	0
A. Brearley	0	V. M. Grayburn	1¼
J. M. Norrie	0	M. G. Mills	1¼
D. Beath	½	R. P. Moodie	½
J. H. Ashworth	0	F. H. Swayne	1¼
	5¼		4¼

Foursomes.

Ferguson and Brearley	2½	Black and Grayburn	0
Christie and Norrie	2	Raikes and Mills	½
Gilmore and Cameron	2	Dunnett and Green	0
Beath and Ashworth	0	Moodie and Swayne	2
	6½		2½

Totals:—
Chartered Bank . . 11¾ points.
Hong Kong Bank . 6¾ „

SHEK-O CLUB.

At the Shek-O Club on Sunday, "Married" defeated "Bachelors and Grass Widowers" by 7¾ points. Scores:—

Singles.

Married.		Bachelors & Widowers.	
H. S. Hills	0	R. Gordon	1
P. S. Cassidy	1¼	A. Murdoch	0
R. E. Greensmith	1	G. E. Towns	0
F. Syme Thomson	0	J. W. Alabaster	1
C. L. Sandes	0	D. H. Blake	0
A. Cameron	1	R. C. Tredwell	0
P. W. Parker	1	H. R. Sturt	0
H. B. L. Dowbiggin	1	J. H. Little	0
H. Sheldon	1	C. Bulmer Johnson	0
Commodore J. L. Pearson	1	W. E. L. Shenton	0
	7¼		2

Shanghai Foursomes.

Hills and Cassidy	2½	Gordon and Murdoch	0
Greensmith and Syme Thomson	2	Towns and Alabaster	0
Sandes and Cameron	2	Blake and Tredwell	0
Parker and Dowbiggin	0	Sturt and Little	2
Sheldon and Pearson	0	Bulmer Johnson & Shenton	2
	6½		4

Totals:—
Married . . . . . 13¾ points.
Bachelor & Grass Widowers . . . . . 6 „

BOXING.

EUROPEAN FLY-WEIGHT TITLE.

FRENCHMAN BEATEN.

London, March 19.

To-night in a contest for the European Fly-Weight Championship, over fifteen rounds, at the National Sporting Club, Johnny Hill, the British Champion, outpointed Emile Pladner, the French Champion.

When they weighed in during the afternoon both turned the scale at 7st. 13½lbs.

Pladner opened strongly, scoring with body punches.

Hill was very cautious. He showed clever footwork and feinting.

He piled up points by means of occasional bursts of aggression.

A left-hook in the ninth sent Hill down for a count of four, after which the Frenchman followed up and administered severe punishment, but the best display was reserved for the second half of the contest.

Pladner was strong and enterprising. He hooked the Scot to the rope and the latter slackened and fought with caution.

He held his own till the last round which brought a furious dust-up. Pladner, who was fighting like a lion, was out for a knockout, but he was unable to penetrate his opponent's speedy guard.

LAWN TENNIS.

S. A. RUMJAHN REACHES SEMI-FINAL.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

S. A. Rumjahn, who won the final for the first time last year, gave an indifferent showing in the Hong Kong Cricket Club annual tennis tournament yesterday but won his fourth round tie in the open singles championship and thereby entered the semi-final where he has to meet an ex-champion in Ng Sze-kwong.

T. Honda (another ex-champion) meets E. C. Fincher in the other semi-final.

Rumjahn was opposed to Major W. B. Stevenson yesterday who lost because of inferior backhand play. Overhead, Stevenson was much better than the winner.

Fourth Set the Best.

Stevenson led in all four sets. After losing the first and second, he ran away with the third, winning all six games.

Then came the best play of the match. Each won a game in succession, going all out and striving hard to get everything back. Rumjahn gave glimpses of his best. His service was effective and his length more consistent; but in volleying or smashing, he was still at fault.

Stevenson showed a strong forehand drive, often ventured up to the net and won and out-positioned his opponent with frequency.

Yesterday's Results.

Open Singles (4th round):—S. A. Rumjahn beat Major W. B. Stevenson 6-3, 6-4, 0-6, 6-0.

Open Doubles (2nd round):—Y. Sajiki and T. Isomura beat F. J. Remedios and J. Silva 6-3, 6-4, 8-6.

Handicap Singles "A" (semi-final):—D. S. Green (rec. 15/1) beat Capt. E. H. Jacobs-Larkcom (rec. 4/6) 7-5, 5-7, 8-6; (3rd round):—W. B. Cornaby (rec. 2/6) beat C. W. E. Bishop (rec. 15/1) 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles:—Mrs. Armstrong and G. W. Sewell (owe 15/3) beat Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Womack (rec. 15) 6-3, 6-4; Mrs. Remington and H. Owen Hughes (owe 3/6) beat Mrs. C. P. F. James and A. D. Humphreys (owe 15/3) 6-3, 6-1.

To-day's Fixtures.

Open Doubles (3rd round):—Major Lucas and Major Stevenson and Y. Sajiki and T. Isomura; (2nd round):—Ng Sze-kwong and Ng Sze-cheung v. Lee Wai-tsoi and Lee Woon-tsoi.

Handicap Singles "B" (semi-final):—H. V. Parker (rec. 15) v. J. Barrow (owe 15).

Handicap Doubles (semi-final):—H. R. Phelips and C. C. Stark (rec. 1/6) v. W. B. Cornaby and A. Piercy (rec. 2/6).

Mixed Doubles:—Lt.-Col. and Mrs. F. J. Wyatt (rec. 5/6) v. Mrs. Armstrong and G. W. Sewell (owe 15/3).

BASKETBALL.

THE LEAGUE TABLES TO DATE.

The Schools Basketball League tables to date are as follow:—

Senior Division.

	P.	W.	L.
Queen's College	4	4	0
Ying Wah "A"	3	3	0
St. Paul's College	3	3	0
University	4	3	1
Tutorial "A"	4	2	2
Ying Wah "B"	4	2	2
King's College	6	2	4
Wah Yan	6	2	4
Man Sang	4	1	3
Tutorial "B"	4	0	4

Junior Division.

	P.	W.	L.
Ying Wah	4	4	0
Lai Chee School	4	3	1
Wanchai School	4	3	1
St. Paul's College	3	2	1
Y.M.C.A. School	4	2	2
Y.M. Hostel	4	1	3
Ellis Kadoorie	3	0	3
King's College	4	0	4

San Diego, Cal.—Nature's aviators, the four fastest carrier pigeons in the United States Navy. Left is R. S. Miles, of Winston-Salem, N. C., with his two charges, No. 40, which won the cup at left for the 255-mile race, and pigeon No. 4081, which won the second cup from left for the 300-mile race. Right is J. P. Edwards, of Paterson, N. J., with White Admiral, which won the third and fourth cups from left for the race between San Francisco and San Diego and for the best speed for 100 miles; and pigeon No. 5, the Navy's fastest, which won the cup at right for the 400-mile race.

NINTH OLYMPIAD.

AMSTERDAM READY FOR WORLD'S ATHLETES.

THE PROGRAMME.

The Olympic City and Stadium, which lie on the outskirts of the city of Amsterdam are now ready for the 1928 Olympic Games, which open on July 28.

At the last Olympic Games, held in Paris in 1924, as many as forty-five nations were represented, but there is every indication that the Olympiad to be held in the Netherlands this year will eclipse the Games held in Paris, the standard of athletics and the number of nations represented. Every attempt is also being made by the International Committee to make the Games successful. It is hoped that there will not be a repetition of the deplorable incidents which marred the Olympiad held in Paris in 1924.

In an interesting booklet dealing with this year's Games, Comte, de Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, briefly outlines the history of the revival of the ancient Games.

He says: "Upheld by a sense of power resulting from the united efforts of all well-intentioned men the International Committee, which after thirty years of strife sees its propaganda crowned with success, its authority acknowledged and its name respected in the five parts of the world will henceforth bear as device, 'I shall maintain the Olympic traditions. This is the result of the devoted work of our general and special ambassadors and the natural consequence of the quadrennial celebration of our Games.'

The social side comprises the Games, where men learn to know and understand each other better; the educational side is the intense and rational development of the physical education, the founding of public playing groun founding of public playing grounds, of piscina stadiums, the moral side comprises the encouragement of the true sporting spirit in tournaments, the practice of sport by masses, as a healthy, honest hygienic diversion, in short the main object is to uphold the principles of pure amateurism and to allow of no compromise."

Talking of the Dutch he says that the enthusiastic response of the Dutch people to the appeal of the Committee to furnish the necessary funds for the celebration of the Games of the IXth Olympiad caused no surprise as in a country where real amateurs are still legion, there was no difficulty in awakening devotion and admiration for the Olympic ideal.

The Olympic City.

The grounds offered by the Town Council of Amsterdam were in 1926 one vast swamp: one million cubic meters of sand were necessary to prepare the soil and 18 months after the first truck emptied its load on to the ground, the buildings were almost ready to admit the crowds.

The Olympic City is situated on the outskirts of the City. The Main Stadium can hold 40,000 spectators: in the centre on one side is placed the Stand of Honour with the Royal Box and Press accommodation and on the other side the Marathon Stand; both these Stands are covered. All other seats around the playing ground are open. Encircling this ground is a race track 400 metres long, whilst around this track the architect built a cycling course of reinforced concrete, measuring 500 metres. Under the Stands are the dressing rooms, lavatories, workshops, buffets and rooms for medical attendance and scientific research. Boxing and wrestling will take place in a special pavilion as also will Fencing. A swimming stadium will also find its place within the grounds of the Olympic City. For the lawn tennis competitions there will be three centre courts and 10 courts for practice.

A special pavilion will be arranged for the art competitions with a Court of Honour, besides a cricket field. There will be a post and telegraph office for the convenience of visitors.

The following is the full programme of the games of the IXth. Olympiad:—

May 17—26.—Field Hockey.
May 27—June 15:—Association Football.
July 28:—Opening ceremony, and Weight Lifting.
July 29:—Athletics, Fencing and Weight Lifting.
July 30:—Athletics, Fencing and Wrestling: Free style.
July 31:—Athletics, Fencing, Wrestling: Free style, and Pentathlon: Shooting.
August 1:—Athletics, Fencing, Wrestling: Free style, and Pentathlon: Swimming.
August 2:—Athletics, Fencing, Wrestling: Greco-Roman, Pentathlon: Fencing and Yachting.
August 3:—Athletics, Fencing, Wrestling: Greco-Roman, Pentathlon: Equestrian Sport, Cycling: Road-race, and Yachting.
August 4:—Athletics, Fencing, Wrestling: Greco-Roman, Pentathlon: Athletics, Yachting and Swimming.
August 5:—Cycling Track-races, Wrestling: Greco-Roman, Fencing, Swimming and Yachting.
August 6:—Athletics: Marathon race, Fencing, Swimming, Rowing and Yachting.
August 7:—Fencing, Yachting, Swimming, Rowing, Boxing, National Exhibition: Korfbal, and Foreign Exhibition: Lacrosse.
August 8:—Fencing, Gymnastics, Yachting, Swimming, Rowing and Boxing.
August 9:—Gymnastics, Fencing, and Yachting.
August 9:—Swimming, Boxing, Equestrian Sports and Rowing.
August 10:—Gymnastic Exhibition, Gymnastics, Fencing, Swimming, Rowing, Boxing and Equestrian Sports.
August 11:—Fencing, Equestrian Sports, Swimming and Boxing.
August 12:—Equestrian Sports and closing ceremony.

U.S. BASEBALL.

OPENING MATCHES IN MAJOR LEAGUES.

LAST WEEK'S RESULTS.

New York, Sunday.

The following are the results of opening matches in the major baseball league played during the week:—

Wednesday.

National League.

New York 5, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 14, Pittsburgh 7.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 1.

American League.

Philadelphia 3, New York 8.
Boston 4, Washington 8.
Chicago 2, Cleveland 8.
Detroit 1, St. Louis 4.

Thursday.

National League.

St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 0.
Cincinnati 9, Chicago 3.

American League.

Chicago 1, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 2, St. Louis 7.

Friday.

National League.

New York 7, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 0, Chicago 2.

American League.

Philadelphia 7, New York 8.
Boston 4, Washington 6.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 1, Cleveland 1.

Saturday.

National League.

St. Louis 1, Chicago 4.
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 0.

American League.

Boston 0, Washington 0.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 8.

—Reuter's American Service.

DO YOU KNOW?

Answers to To-day's Questions.

1. The accordion was invented by Damian, of Vienna, in 1829.
2. Act of God is a legal term describing an event not caused by human negligence or intervention, e.g. a thunderstorm.
3. Scottish barristers are known as advocates, and are members of the Faculty of Advocates.
4. Three parts of an affidavit are the title, statement and jurat.
5. Alcohol is obtained from sawdust.
6. Aldershot Camp is the largest military garrison in the United Kingdom.

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MONEY & SHARES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—	
Bank wire	2/- ⅛
Bank on demand	2/- 3/16
Bank 30 day's sight	——
Bank 4 months' sight	2/- ?
Credit 4 months' sight	2/1⅜
Documentary 4 months' sight	2/1¼
On Paris—	
On demand	1247½
Credits, 4 months' sight	1322½
On Berlin—	
On demand	——
On New York—	
On demand	49¼
Credits 60 days' sight	50¼
On Bombay—	
Wire	134¼
On demand	134¼
On Calcutta—	
Wire	134¼
On demand	134¼
On Singapore—	
On demand	87
On Manila—	
On demand	99
On Shanghai—	
On demand	78½
30 day's sight (private paper)	——
On Yokohama—	
On demand	102¼
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	——
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	9.60
Silver (per oz.)	26¼
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	2% prem.
Chinese Copper Cash	nom.
Chinese Copper Cents	6% prem
Rate of Native Interest	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	31% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin	Par.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Friday.
Paris	124
New York	4.88⅜
Brussels	34.95
Geneva	25.33
Amsterdam	12.10¾
Milan	92.50
Berlin	20.42
Stockholm	18.18
Copenhagen	18.20
Oslo	18.265
Vienna	34.725
Prague	164¾
Helsingfors	194
Madrid	29.045
Lisbon	2⅛
Athens	372½
Bucharest	780½
Rio	5 59/64
Buenos Aires	47 27/32
Bombay	1/5 31/32
Shanghai	2/6¾
Hong Kong	2/0⅛
Yokohama	1/11 15/32
Silver Spot & Forward	26¼

—British Wireless Service

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stock	Hong Kong. Stock. Exchange.	
T.T. on London	2/- ⅛	
T.T. on Shanghai	78⅝	
Banks.		
Hongkong Bank	$1300 b & sa	
do. Lon. Reg.	£134½	n
Chartered Bank	£21	b
Mercantile A. & B.	£34½	n
do. C.	£14½	b
P. & O. Bank	£9½	n
Bank of East Asia	$76	b
Insurances.		
Canton Insurance	$680	b
Union Insurance	$837	b
North China Insurance	T143	n
Yangtze Insurance	M.$47	b
China Underwriters	$2½	b
China Fire Insurance	$215	n
H.K. Fire Insurance	$760	b
Shipping.		
Douglasec	$40½	s
H.K. Steamboats	$28 b 28¾	s
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	$2¾	b
Indo-Chinas (Pref)	$37	b
do. (Def.)	$74	n
Shell Transports	90/-	n
Water-boats	$20¼	b
Mining.		
Benguets	$2¼	n
Kailan Mining Ad.	£66/-	b
Langkats (Combined)	T13½	n
do. (Single)	T6	n
Shanghai Explorations	T2¾	n
Shanghai Loans	T5	n
Raubs	$4	n
Tronoh Mines	17/6	n
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.		
H.K. & K. Wharves	$136 b 138½	s
H.K. & W. Docks	$43 b 44	sa
China Providents	$6.15	b
Hongkews	T166	b
New Engineerings	T4.80	n
Shanghai Docks	T109 b 110	s
Cotton Mills.		
Ewo Cottons	T8.70	n
Oriental Cottons	T2.05	b
Shai Cottons (Old)	T57	n
do. (new)	T31	n
Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.		
H.K. & S. Hotels	$9.20 b 9½	s
Hongkong Lands	$66¾ b 67	sa
Shanghai Lands	T140	n
Humphreys Estates	$14¾	n
Hongkong Realties	$8¾ b 8½	s
H.K. Territorials		
Prince's Buildings		
Public Utilities.		
H.K. Tramways	$25½ [25.60/65	b sa
Peak Trams (old)	$13	b
do. (new)	$7¾	b
Star Ferries	$64½	s
China Lights (comb.)		
do. (old)	$13.60 s 13½	sa
do. (new)	$13.45	s
H.K. Electrics	$71 [71/71½	b sa
Macao Electrics	$26½	b
H.K. Telephones	$4.60	b
China Buses	T6¾	b
Singapore Tractions	£11/9	n
Industrials.		
China Sugars	$6.10	b
Mackay Sugars	$24½	n
Canton Ices	$4	n
Cements (comb.)	$10¾	b
do. (old)	$10	n
do. (new)	$2	s
H.K. Ropes (old)	$7¾	b
do. (new)	$3	n
United Asbestos	$10	s
Stores, &c.		
Dairy Farms	$22.90 b 23¼ [23	s sa
Watsons	$13.80 b 14	sa
Der A. Wings	$.50	n
Lane, Crawfords	$3¾	b
Mackintoshs	$22	
Sincres	$10	b
Wm. Powells	$3½	s
Miscellaneous.		
H.K. Amusements	$20½	n
H.K. Constructions	$1⅛	n
B. Ind. G. Bonds	62%	b
H. K. Govt. Loans	12% [b & sa	Prem.

SOUTH POLE BY AIR.

COMMANDER BYRD'S LATEST POLAR PLANS.

PROCEEDING VIA N. Z.

Washington, March 5.

Commander Byrd says that his South Polar air expedition will leave in September. The route will be via New Zealand, the Ross Sea and the Ross ice barrier to the Bay of Whales, where the main base will be laid, while small sub-bases will be established 100 miles apart on the route toward the Pole. These would be necessary in the event of a forced landing. The expedition will use a triple-engined monoplane and also two single-engined monoplanes.

The expedition is purely scientific. The frozen area to be explored is greater than the United States and Mexico combined. The expedition plans to return in 1930.

Captain Wilkins's Venture.

Vancouver, March 6.

A message from Fairbanks (Alaska) states that Captain Wilkins, the Australian aviator and explorer, and Carl Nelson (pilot) plan to start next week for Point Barrow, in a monoplane, on the 500 miles' preliminary hop to Spitsbergen, which they have tentatively decided to set out for in the first week in April.

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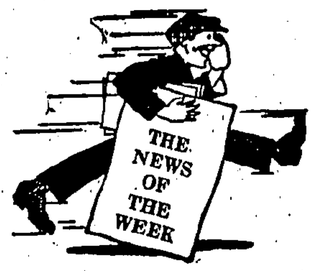

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RADIO TOPICS

WIRELESS' START.

SPANIARDS REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS.

AWAY IN 1795.

A Spanish physicist named Salva in 1795 suggested, according to historical records, that it might be possible to charge the earth at one point with positive electricity and at another point with negative electricity, with the result that the attraction of the opposite charges would establish communication between the two points.

Salva had the right theory. The earliest actual experiment, however, by which it was demonstrated that an electrical connection could be established between a transmitting and a receiving instrument with only water as a connecting medium, was performed in 1811 by Sommerring of Munich; this he did by the leakage method.

The next step toward wireless telegraphy was made when Steinhell accidentally discovered in 1838 that by grounding the terminals of a single telegraph wire the earth would act as a conductor for the returning electrical energy. Prior to this time the Morse wire telegraph employed a complete metallic circuit. Morse made the first practical test of wireless telegraphy based on the principles of the dispersion of an electric current, connecting Governor's Island with Castle Garden, New York, a distance of one mile.

In 1886 Amos E. Dolbear of Turfs College, Mass., evolved his electrostatic method of wireless telegraphy, by which he was enabled to transmit and receive signals a distance of half a mile. Thomas A. Edison, in 1891 took out a United States patent on what he termed an induction method.

Wireless telegraphy by true induction gave so little promise that no serious attempts were made to apply it until 1891, when John Trowbridge advocated the method and deducted the conclusions necessary to be attained for trans-Atlantic signalling.

In 1896, however, a new method was brought to light by William Marconi, and although the principles underlying it were known, its practical application had not as yet been tested. This was the electrical wave method, and its history began with Michiel Faraday's theory of the electro-magnetic origin of light in 1845. Several other gentlemen made deductions which later aided in the development of wireless. Among these were the wave detectors and other appliances which are in use to-day.

Marconi is generally acclaimed as the discoverer of wireless telegraphy since it was he who, in 1896, produced the first wireless telegraphy capable of propagating and indicating electric waves over long distances. This he did by connecting one side of the spark-gap to an aerial wire and the opposite side to the earth. By adapting the receiver of Popoff, connecting an aerial and earthed wire to the receiver, he was enabled to send messages a distance of 300 feet.

Development of wireless, or radio as it is more commonly known now, has been, since Marconi's time, a problem of extending the distance over which messages may be sent.

TELEVISION.

JOURNAL'S CHALLENGE TO MR. BAIRD.

MR. BAIRD DECLINED.

"Popular Wireless" issued a £1,000 challenge to Mr. J. L. Baird, the Scottish television experimenter. It offered to pay this sum if Mr. Baird would televise over a distance of not less than twenty-five yards, and to the satisfaction of a special investigatory committee, five items, which include three faces to be recognisable, a tray of dice and marbles, simple geometrical figures, and a clock face.

Seven days was given for acceptance, and Mr. Baird was allowed a period of six weeks in which to carry out the experiment to the satisfaction of the committee.

The secretary of the Baird Television Development Company said, "Mr. Baird properly treats the challenge as nothing whatever to do with him, because he has turned himself into a company, which controls the rights of the patents and the policy of dealing with them in every way."

Mid-Air Attempt.

The following message was received in London from Captain Hutchinson, managing director of the Baird Television Co., who is a passenger on the liner "Berengaria.":

"Spectators aboard the liner in mid-Atlantic, bound for Southampton, looked on the televisor, saw moving faces and a recognisable human being. The transmission was from the Baird Television Development Studios, London. The chief radio operator, Brown, saw and recognised his fiancee. She had been invited to the Baird studios at his request. He recognised her when she appeared on the screen by her characteristic method of hairdressing. The recognition was beyond doubt when she turned her profile.

"Among those present were Staff Captain Edkin, Chief Staff Engineer Sutcliffe, Chief Radio Operator Brown, Second Operator Owlett, and Third Operator Williams, and officers attached to the "Berengaria." The demonstration lasted for two hours. At times the vision from London was remarkably clear.

"This is the first time," added Captain Hutchinson, "that television has been attempted in mid-ocean. The prospects this achievement opens up can well be imagined. The television used was only slightly different from that used in the London to New York demonstration." The ship's radio continued working as usual during the whole of the test. The photographs are being posted.

TELEVISION SOCIETY.

The interest aroused in the new science of television was evident from the rapidly growing membership of the Television Society (Incorporated), which recently held its general meeting at the Engineers' Club, Coventry-street, W., London.

Within a few days of the issue of membership forms applications for membership had reached four figures.

The first president of the society is Lord Haldane, while Professor Cheshire, of the Imperial College, South Kensington, and Professor Magnus Maclean, of Glasgow University, are among the distinguished men on the council. There is one woman member of the council—Miss Mary Proctor, F.R.A.S., F.R.Met.S.

Meetings are held on the first Tuesday in each month at the Engineers' Club, and arrangements are now being made for the formation of local branches in the leading provincial cities.

IN PHILPPINES.

PROMINENT PLACE IN BUSINESS LIFE.

BROADCASTING.

Radio, in its two most popular applications, i.e., radio-telegraphy and radio-telephony, has already conquered a prominent place in the business life in the Philippines, notwithstanding its short life in these Islands.

Aside from its social and educational features, radio telgraphy—or, as it is more commonly known, radio broadcasting—is a valuable agency in the development of business in any community. The advertising power of a broadcasting station in a well developed radio field has been evidenced in the United States, where advertising rates at these stations are practically at a par with newspaper rates. Radio broadcasting in the Philippines has not as yet arrived at this plane, owing to our peculiar climatic conditions and to the great commercial difficulties encountered by pioneer enterprises. However, some business concerns are already expending money for the payment of sponsored hours in one broadcasting station in Manila, while another firm has a small station and primarily for advertising phonograph records.

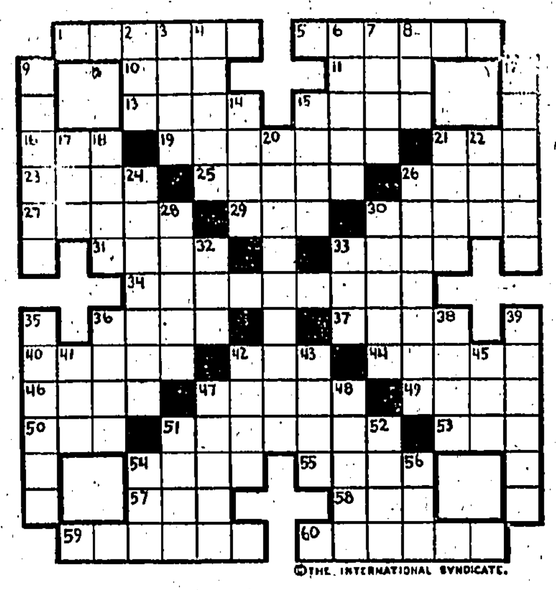
The feature which has received more careful attention in Philippine radio broadcasting is the sending of intelligence and information regarding business conditions in Manila and the outside world. This is a direct contribution in favour of small farmers and industrials, as the information broadcasted enables them to market their products under the best favourable conditions. There are still few, however, who take advantage of this service; but judging from present indications it will not be long before many will grasp its vast possibilities, taking full advantage of all it brings to private and business life.

Picture to yourself, if you will, the townspeople gathered about the "Presidencia" at fixed hours of the day; there to learn from unbiased sources the actual conditions of the market for their product in Manila. This information, being readily available to all, will prevent profiteering by a few at the expense of the most, based on information which is only accessible to those who have provided for it. And this is not a hypothetical possibility. A case already has come to the attention of the writer where a sugarman in Oriental Negros, knowing he could get the latest sugar prices in Manila, decided to wait for the reports broadcast from the Manila station before closing an important deal, and learning of the rise of the prices for that day was able to close the deal at a higher figure than he would without this eleventh-hour information.

Public and private institutions have likely been quick to realise the possibilites of radio broadcasting and are willingly co-operating with the owners and operators of the Manila station, contributing with lectures that are both enlightening and entertaining. Lecturers from the bureau of agriculture have a regular place in the daily programmes of the broadcasting station, dealing in appropriate subjects like "Planting," "Harvesting," "Rinderpest," and other animal diseases, "Irrigation," etc. The bureau of health, the bureau of forestry and practically all other bureaus of the Philippine Government that have anything to say in the furtherance of the prosperity and happiness of the country, have all lined up with an enthusiasm that will, without doubt eventually gain the sympathy of the public.—"Manila Bulletin."

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL
1–Take care
5–Attack
10–Time
11–Metal vessel
13–Compound used for washing
15–Sailor (slang)
16–Large deer
19–Struggle in close fight
21–Triumphed
23–Prophet
25–Begotten
26–Skin of fruit
27–Spirited horse
29–Conducted
30–Resist
31–Deposited
33–Narrow band of cloth
34–Steep descent
36–The twelfth part of the zodiac
37–Writes
40–To twist spirally
42–Cut
44–Not fresh
46–Circular course

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)
47–The skeleton as a whole
49–Spring catch
50–Participial ending
51–An earthwork faced with stone
53–Watch closely
54–In addition
55–Regretted
57–Incite
58–Remark
59–Thicker
60–Disheartens

VERTICAL
2–Existed
3–Eager
4–Builds
6–Scab or scurf on the head
7–Barter
8–Crawling creature
9–Stylish
12–Inflame
14–Vessel for carrying water
16–Hurried
17–To permit

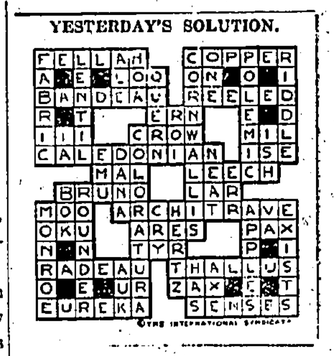
VERTICAL (Cont.)
18–Part of a ship
20–Chief executive of U. S.
21–Cleanse
22–An individual
24–Harvesting
26–Changes from past evil
28–Funeral hymn
30–Lineage (pl.)
32–Secluded room
33–Small gift
35–Conflict
36–Chant
38–Rational
39–Trust
41–Triumph
42–Flexible rubber tubing
43–Dam
45–Simple song
47–Flatboat
48–With a plunge
51–Quagmires
52–Tidy
54–Human beings
56–Stain

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



"LISTENERS-IN."

INCREASING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

YEAR'S ACTIVITY.

By P. A. Bell, Sales Manager, Radio Corporation of the Philippines.

Many thousands of listeners-in to-day as compared with very few hundreds early last year—such is the result of one year's activity of the new RCP.

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According to provincial owners of Radiolas themselves, their houses are absolutely flooded by neighbours during broadcast hours, all anxious to listen-in to hear Manila. Radiola owners, they say, enjoy unusual popularity in their community and are the "talk of the town."

RCP has demonstrated Radiolas in numerous towns of the Archipelago on the occasion of town fiestas, and all these demonstrations have been more than well attended. A thousand and more listeners was a regular number for such an audience, but the town fiesta of Santa Cruz, Laguna, had the greatest attendance I know of. Mr. Eusebio Quintana, Jr., has the following to say regarding this demonstration in his letter dated December 13, 1927....."In the name of the committee of the town fiesta we wish to convey to your corporation our endless thanks for your efficient and valuable radio service. Indeed, we have had such a nice demonstration before a multitude of thousands of people from different towns, which gave more life and animation to our fiesta....."

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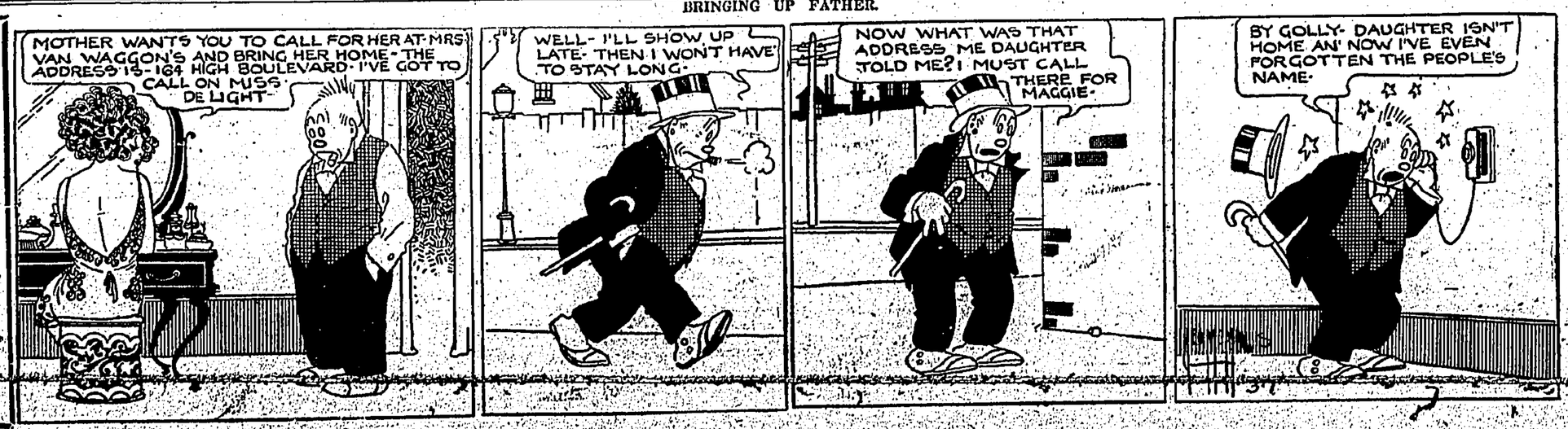

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COLONIAL SPIRIT.

LORD RAWLINSON'S WAR JOURNAL.

A BRITISH ATTACK.

London, March 7.

The late Lord Rawlinson, in the course of his war journals, which are being published in the "Daily Telegraph" says, regarding the British attack on August 8, 1918:—"It was a most anxious business marshalling 14 divisions of infantry, three divisions of cavalry, more than 2,000 guns and 450 tanks on a ten-mile front without giving the enemy an inkling."

But on August 9 Lord Rawlinson was able to write: "We had two splendid days. The Canadians and Australians have done splendid work. The surprise was complete. Some armoured cars surprised a German headquarters at breakfast. We took nearly 30,000 prisoners. Everybody did splendidly, but I think the spirit of the colonial infantry was probably the decisive factor. I am very proud to have commanded so magnificent an army in this historic battle."

Under date August 14 Lord Rawlinson says he visited the Australians and heard many extraordinary stories. A company of Australians commanded by an officer was held up on August 8 by a German strongpoint. Gaby, the officer, crawled through the wire, jumped on the parapet alone with his revolver and compelled 50 Germans with four machine-gunners to surrender. Alas, he was killed on August 11. We must get him a posthumous "Victoria Cross."

Of the night of August 30 Lord Rawlinson wrote: "The Second and Third Australian Divisions are determined to get hold of Mont Saint Quentin and Peronne. If they can do it quickly I shall be delighted, but I doubt the Boche giving up such important positions without a stiff fight."

Mont Saint Quentin.

The next entry, on August 31 reads: "As I was dressing this morning I received the message that the Australians had captured Mont Saint Quentin. It is indeed a magnificent performance. No praise is too high."

Australians' Great Victory.

Writing of the Hindenburg line, he describes the attack made on September 18 on the old British front line, which was carried out by the Australian 3rd and 9th Corps, as fairly successful. In the centre the Australians gained all objectives cheaply but on the 3rd Corps front and on the right of the 9th progress was slow and fighting heavy.

Writing of October 5, he says: "The Australian 25th Division broke the Hindenburg reserve line to-day. My leading troops are now in the open so victory is won. It has been a magnificent achievement by the Fourth Army. The total casualties in breaking the Hindenburg system were about 15,000 and the prisoners numbered 15,600. This keeps up my average of a prisoner for every casualty since August 2. The Fourth Army captured 62,000 Germans. My heaviest losses in this battle have been Americans. They were keen to get on, as gallant new troops always are, and did not pay enough attention to 'mopping up,' with the result Germans came out of dug-outs and cut them off.

"If the Boche morale had not shown signs of deterioration I should not have contemplated the attack." He continues: "the Hindenburg line would have been impregnable if defended by the Germans of two years ago. With my Fourth Army I would gladly defend it against any number of German divisions."

End of the War.

Lord Rawlinson, in concluding his war journals, details the attack upon Selle on October 17, 1918, when he says the whole of his army was in good heart and was determined to reply to the Boche squeal for an Armistice by hammering his partly demoralised army. Five new German divisions were brought up to face the Fourth Army, but the rest of the German units were much reduced in strength by the recent fighting and most of the German guns on the roads—a sure indication that they were looking over their shoulders.

The attack on the Sambre Canal on November 4 was most successful. The only bothering thing being the continual explosion of delay action mines on the railway, which was causing a block of supplies and ammunition. By November 7 the Fourth Army was 30 miles in front of the railheads.

Lord Rawlinson writes: "We can manage a further advance of ten miles. Then we must call a halt for a week or ten days.

"However," the journal continues, "the German armistice delegates arrived on November 8, and so ends the greatest war in history. The great German Empire was crumbled to dust. The pertinacity and determination of the British Empire has been the prime force in bringing this about, though if the brutality of German methods had not forced America to join in, the war might have gone on for another two years.

"I commanded Britons, Australians, Canadians, South Africans and Americans and if we make a proper peace of it, with these peoples the future of the world should rest."

BRAVE CLERGYMAN.

DISPLAYS DARING AND RESOURCE IN ACCIDENT.

RAILWAY RESCUE DRAMA.

A story of extraordinary daring and resource displayed by a clergyman was told recently.

The Rev. W. J. Gray, vicar of St. Nicholas's, Rochester, learnt, on arriving by train at Canterbury Station that a man had fallen under an engine. Immediately he ran up the platform, took off his coat, jumped down on the permanent way, and began crawling between the rails to reach the man, Stephen J. J. Stockbridge, of Old Dover-road, Canterbury, a market gardener.

He discovered that the man's right leg was severed below the knee, and arranged an improvised tourniquet with a length of string which he had in his pocket. Then came the most difficult part of the rescue.

Mr. Gray threw himself full length over the groaning man and held him against the side of the platform to keep him from struggling while the engine moved back slowly. The wheels were within an inch of Mr. Gray's body. The two men were then helped up to the platform, and a crowd of passengers cheered Mr. Gray for his bravery.

Stockbridge was taken to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition. It is stated that Mr. Gray's prompt action saved the man from bleeding to death.

Stockbridge, who had been standing at the end of the platform as the train drew in, appeared to fall on the line as the engine reached him.

The world's largest telescope mirror, which has been found perfect after the fifth attempt to cast it. The mirror, 70 inches in diameter, 11 inches thick and weighing 3,500 pounds, was poured on May 7, 1927, and has been cooling for 9 months and has just been uncovered. The glass disc is to be used as a concage mirror for the new reflecting telescope at the Ohio Wesleyan University. After four attempts to cast the mirror, all of which failed, Mr. Finn devised a new way by mixing 1,000 pounds of cullet glass (broken glass of the same combination as the glass to be made) and 4,600 pounds of sand and chemicals in a single pot in a gas fired furnace. The molten glass was stirred by hand for six hours and at the proper time poured. For the next nine months the glass was kept at various temperatures by electric heat. It will now be sent to an optician to be ground. The bureau made the glass after the other glass makers of the United States refused to take such a large order.

HAIG MEMORIAL.

HOMES FOR EX-SERVICE MEN AGREED TO.

£500,000 WANTED.

An appeal for £500,000 for the institution of ex-Service men's homes as a memorial to Field-Marshal Earl Haig was launched at a meeting at the Mansion House, London.

The Lord Mayor presided and the speakers included the Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister.

The objects of the fund were explained in a national appeal issued above the signatures of the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, the Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles E. Madden (Chief of the Naval Staff), Field-Marshal Sir George F. Milne (Chief of the Imperial General Staff), and Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Hugh Trenchard (Chief of the Air Staff).

The appeal was in the following terms:—

His Majesty's Government has decided to erect a statue as a memorial to Field-Marshal Earl Haig. We know, however, that the British people will desire an individual opportunity of expressing their love and admiration for the great soldier and gallant gentleman who embodied the finest qualities and traditions of our race. We feel, too, that they will desire this expression to take a form definitely associated with the work which he did for the ex-Service men and their dependants.

Several proposals have been examined by us, but the one which we are convinced would have appealed most of Lord Haig is that of homes, adequately endowed, in various parts of the country, for the benefit of ex-Service men of all ranks, their widows and orphans. It is suggested that these homes should be called "The Douglas Haig Memorial Homes."

For Future Generations.

Such a memorial would be no ephemeral one; the homes would be kept in good repair from the endowment fund. They would endure long after the Great War ex-Service men have passed away, becoming available for men of future generation of the Regular Forces, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Territorial Force, and the Royal Air Force Auxiliary Reserve, and their families.

We are confident that the public will respond to an appeal for such a fund with which to erect and endow these memorial homes. We consider that the sum required for this purpose, including endowment, will be at least £500,000.

Prince's Approval.

All funds will be under the direction and control of national trustees; of these, one will be nominated by the Prince of Wales, one by the Prime Minister, one by the Leader of the Labour party, and one by the Leader of the Liberal party. Power will be vested in them to co-opt a limited number of additional trustees if required.

The Prince of Wales (Patron of the British Legion) has given his warm approval of this appeal, and trusts that the response will be one worthy of the great field-marshal.

WATCH THE FRUIT YOUR CHILDREN EAT.

When you have reason to suspect that your child has eaten fruit of a doubtful character do not delay remedial treatment for to do so may be dangerous. The best course is to administer Baby's Own Tablets at once, for these Tablets quickly but gently cleanse the stomach and bowels and can be given with perfect safety even to the youngest or most delicate infant.

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China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1928.

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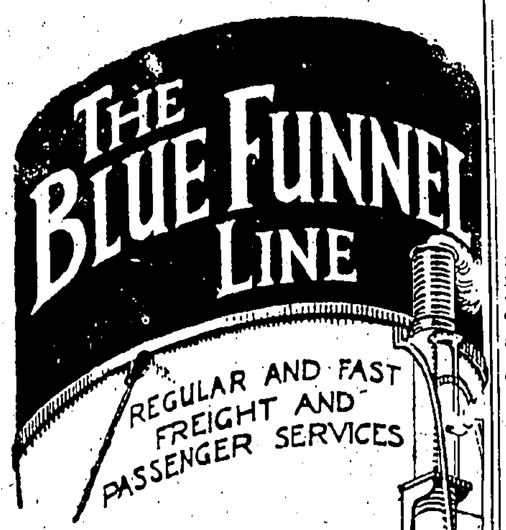

LONDON SERVICE.
"SARPEDON" 18th Apr. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"CALCHAS" 1st May Casablanca, Milos, L'don, R'dam & Hamburg
"PATROCLUS" 16th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
"BELLEROPHON" 20th Apr. Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"ORESTES" 20th May Genoa, Havre Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA
"PROTESILAUS" 19th Apr. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TALTHYBIUS" 10th May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.
"STEAMER" 29th June Boston, New York & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.
"SARPEDON" 18th Apr. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"PATROCLUS" 16th May Singapore, Marseilles & London

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"LAOMEDON" 17th Apr. Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
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Ships at Sea, Europe, American Continents, Hawaiian Islands, Dutch East Indies, Dutch Borneo, Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Province of Yunnan, British North Borneo, Siam, Canton, Swatow, Kwongchowan, Fort Bayard, Tchekam, Hoihow, Amoy, Foochow, and Wuchow, etc.
It is notified for information that the via Wireless rate to Europe has been reduced to $1.65 per word.
Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, Government Building.
Telegraphic Addresses—Persons and firms having correspondents in the places named above should in order to avoid delay to telegrams received by radio register their telegraphic address immediately.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.	
Shanghai	Shantung
THURSDAY, APRIL 19.	
Australia and Manila	Mishima Maru
FRIDAY, APRIL 20.	
Europe via Negapatam. Letter only, London 22nd Mar.	Jeypore
Japan and Shanghai	Suwa Maru
Straits	Kidderpore
SATURDAY, APRIL 21.	
Straits	Baron Haig
TUESDAY, APRIL 24.	
Japan	Aki Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	
TUESDAY, APRIL 17.		
Sam Shui and Wuchow	San Ning	4 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, *Canada, *U.S.A., *C. & *S. America and *Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 7th May. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	President Pierce	
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and Europe via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 6th May and Europe via Siberia. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (Apr. 18th) 9.15 a.m. Letter (Apr. 18th) 10 a.m.	Empress of Canada	
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.		
Formosa and Honolulu	Korea Maru	8.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 16th May. K.P.O. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G.P.O. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Sarpedon	
Swatow	Hopsang	10 a.m.
Java via Batavia	Tjikembang	2.30 p.m.
Saigon	Wong Shek Kung	3.30 p.m.
Amoy	Chin Kiang	4 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hanoi	5 p.m.
Amoy	Kingyuan	5 p.m.

Correspondence during week ending

TOO MUCH MONEY.

Football In Hong Kong.

TIENTSINNER'S COMMENT.

Mr. W. V. Pennell, Late Of The Colony.

Mr. W. V. Pennell, one time newspaperman and well known footballer of Hong Kong and now with the "Peking and Tientsin Times," has just returned north after a visit to the Colony and Canton. Writing in the "P. and T. Times" of April 5, he says:—

On a Saturday afternoon I made a pilgrimage to the old, happy, hunting-grounds at Happy Valley. The familiar Club ground had changed beyond recognition. There was at best only a rude shelter there a decade ago. Now the ground is completely surrounded with high bamboo stands, capable of giving seating accommodation to several thousand spectators. The Hong Kong Chinese took slowly to Soccer. A dozen years ago the two teams which had been organised were of junior rank only, quite incapable of giving either the Club or any of the garrison teams a good game. The interest of the Chinese public was correspondingly small. When knee trouble temporarily put me out of active play, and I became Hon. Secretary of the Football Association and League, it fell to my lot to organise and referee the first "International" in the Colony, between China and India. There were not more than a few score Chinese spectators along the lines. To-day a match of that description would attract six or more thousands, to the stands, while the hills overlooking the ground would be swarming with people. It was my pleasure to assist in the fostering of the game among the Chinese, and I was as naively delighted at the display of the South China Athletic (who beat the K.O.S.B.'s) by two clear goals, as I was at the immediate recognition and cordial welcome accorded me by old players who are now officials of the Athletic.

Soccer evidently has gained a great hold in Hong Kong, not only among the Chinese, but even among the foreigners, with whom Rugger is now apparently a bad second, though this was not true of pre-War times. Many of the most august lights of the Government, including the G.O.C. and the senior unofficial member of the Executive Council, watched the game. But it was the attitude of the Chinese spectators that most arrested me. Most good footballers have tasted of the sweets of hero-worship at some time in their careers. And a Home crowd can go wild with excitement at an important cup-tie. But I cannot remember such enthusiasm as the Chinese (and they were of all classes and even of both sexes) evinced when the Athletic emerged from many critical periods in the first half, and then got on top of their opponents and soundly beat them. One could see men lifting their hand up and clapping them frantically for minutes at a time. Here at last is relief from the perhaps necessary scourge of the inferiority complex. The pupils have proved as good if not better than their local teachers, for the South China Athletic are the local Champions. And great is the exultation.

Football and "Prestige."

It is not altogther harmless, of course. The issue of a match is a matter of overweening importance. It has become even a question of prestige. There is much feeling in consequence. The players themselves are idolised and in one or two cases glaringly play to the gallery. The true spirit of sportsmanship is but dimly understood beyond the touch-line. A fallen opponent who rolls on the ground in pain too often arouses derision on rising. But the long process of discipline has started. There is bound to be trouble with spectators at this stage. Some of us can remember having mud thrown at us by crestfallen supporters of the other side at Home. The love of the game for itself alone, and admiration of deft workmanship whether by one's own side or their opponents, develop very slowly, but they will come. As it [illegible] foreigners meet Chinese than when two Chinese teams meet one another!

Too Much Money!

There is, unfortunately, too much money in the game in Hong Kong now. I have no foolish prejudices against professionalism. But when thousands of dollars are collected in gate-money while the game is still in its infancy among the Chinese an element enters which is deplorable. A sound amateur foundation is the best assurance of the future. Upon it professionalism can safely be reared later on. The Hong Kong F.C. used to have a struggle to carry on in my time. This season they shared their ground with the Athletic, and have a share in the gate receipts. It is safe to say that their portion of any one large gate is greater than the entire revenue of the Club before the War! There is no professionalism in this Club, of course. But they do not know what to do with the enormous amount of money that has come to them. The Athletic, however, are making a business of the game, so I was told. However, it is not the only thing which the Chinese do the other way. I have no doubt the game will grow downward and that in time the schoolboys of the South will be the means of spreading the game to every little village, where it will played entirely for the game itself and the enjoyment derived therefrom.

UNLUCKY 13!

Thirteen Wedding Guests.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Bride And Bridegroom Among The Victims.

Altoona, Penn., To-day.

Thirteen guests at the wedding of a wealthy quarryman at Krepachalk County, Blair, were incinerated in a fire which destroyed the house.

The dead include the bride and bridegroom; also a mother and six children. — Reuter's American Service.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND RADICALISM.

'VARSITY OPPOSITION.

Tokyo, Yesterday.

Though the Government appears anxious to make a wholesale clearance of radical professors and students, and to curtail the study of social science, opposition against these drastic measures is voiced in sections of the Press, while many educationalists are equally opposed.

It is indicative of the growing feeling in this respect that the heads of the Kyoto University have decided to oppose the Government's proposal to dismiss the well-known radical professor Kawakami. They also oppose the expulsion of radical students and the dissolution of social science groups till thorough investigations have been made.

Other seats of learning are reported to be taking a similar stand. —Reuter.

SOLOMON ISLANDS.

NATIVE MURDERER TO BE EXECUTED.

Tulagi, Yesterday.

The ring-leader of the Solomon Islands' murderers, Basiana, has been sentenced to death.—Reuter.

[The Solomon Islands native ringleader Basiana was recently captured by a stratagem, by unarmed native volunteers, six miles from Sinarango, and has been lodged in jail.

Basiana, who had been deserted by his fellow clansmen, was bound with cane layers and handed over to the authorities at the coast. The natives have celebrated the event by holding a dance.

A party under white command has captured 44 natives suspected of complicity in the massacre of the Commissioner and his party some weeks ago.

A further search is being made for Chief Norgu, who is believed to be one of the ringleaders.]

CHINA'S WAR.

An Anomalous State Of Affairs.

BOTH ADVANCING.

North And South Rear Now In Danger.

Peking, Yesterday.

The rival forces in Shantung province are reaching an anomalous position not uncommon in Chinese warfare.

While the Nanking Nationalists are apparently advancing northward along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, General Sun Chuan-fang's Northerners continue to advance southward. Thus, each side is threatening the other's rear.

On Another Front.

In connection with movements on the Shantung-Honan front, General Sun Chuan-fang has reported to Peking by a cable officially claiming the following victories against the Kuominchun, which is the Nationalist allied army under the "Christian General":—

Capture of Fengtien (Fenghsien ?, in the west of Shantung) on April 14;

One of his Northern divisions occupied Peihsien on April 15;

also that his vanguards have reached Tangshan (on the Lung-Hai Railway);

and that his men annihilated three Kuominchun brigades at Kuyueh.—Reuter.

Another Report.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

General Sun Chuan-fang's Northern troops attacked from the north-east and gained a footing on the Yellow River, also occupying Kweiteh.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: The attack probably refers to the drive westward along the Lung-Hai Railway against the "Christian General" in Honan province. Kweiteh is on the Lung-Hai Railway, in Honan, i.e., further along the line of advance than Tangshan (mentioned by Reuter.]

Hankow's Help.

Hankow, Yesterday.

Several thousands of Nationalist troops, under local leaders, have left Hankow, going up the Peking-Hankow Railway to Honan province to join the campaign against the North.—British Naval Wireless.

Wei I-san.

Hankow, Yesterday.

General Wei I-san (formerly of the Northern Army), who commands the 30th Nationalist Army (under the Wu-Han Nationalists) left Ichang, overland for the northern front, on April 14.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: Ichang is in west Hupeh, on the Yangtsze River, 370 miles above Hankow. General Wei tried to raise $500,000 from the Ichang merchants before departure.]

Marshal Li Chai-sum of Canton, on his return from Nanking this morning, told the "China Mail" that the Wu-Han Nationalists were to assist Nanking in the war against the North. The two immediately preceding messages bear this statement out.

"Christian General."

Hankow, Yesterday.

Travellers from Honan (the province controlled by the "Christian General") state that at the front where the Nationalist allies oppose the Northerners, General Lu Chung-lin (hitherto the "Christian General's" right hand man) is said to have broken away from the Nationalist cause.—British Naval Wireless.

Shansi Front.

Hankow, Yesterday.

Travellers from Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi province (General Yen Hsi-shan of which is a Nationalist ally), report that the Northern troops are attacking the Shansi lines and that there is severe fighting.—British Naval Wireless.

Nanking Movements.

Nanking, Yesterday.

Three thousand Nationalist troops have crossed from Pukow, on the north bank of the Yangtsze, back to Nanking, on the south bank.—British Naval Wireless.

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